EVERY FARMER HIS OWN FARRIER:

OR

The beſt Methods of preventing and curing the Injuries and Diſeaſes of that truly ſerviceable Creature a HORSE:

Laid down in

A different Manner from what has hitherto appeared on this Subject:

Chiefly from

CASES and FACTS;

And performed by the cheapeſt Ingredients.

By WILLIAM ELLIS,
Late a Farmer at *Little Gaddeſden*, near *Hempſtead*, in *Hertfordſhire*:
Author of the *Modern Huſbandman*, and other Works.

LONDON:
Printed for L. DAVIS and C. REYMERS, againſt *Gray's-Inn, Holborn.* 1759.

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PREFACE.

THE Practice of a Farrier, or Horse-Doctor, when his Skill answers to the Title of his Profession, must be allowed to be beneficial to Society, inasmuch as, by manual Operation and Medicine, he prevents or cures, for the most part, Diseases and Disorders incident to a very excellent Creature, a Quadrupede, perhaps, the most serviceable of any in the World.

Professors of this Art, have been often ridiculed, by those who have written on the Subject, with the Advantage of Education on their Side: Yet with Submission may I not take the Liberty to say, that they have carried their satirical Reflections full far? Since Experience has proved, that some Farriers are well acquainted with their Art, and successful in their Business, though furnished only with the Knowledge they have learned from their own Practice, and from that of others. But there are many Reasons why the Farmer should also get a competent Knowledge of the

Art. A farrier may live, as many do, at a Diſtance; a Horſe taken ill in the Night, may be dead before he can arrive; he may be from his Home; or may be ignorant and headſtrong, adminiſtering Medicines to the Deſtruction of the Beaſt: Or if he cures him, it is too often the Farmer's hard Fortune to find himſelf oppreſſed by an extravagant and unreaſonable Demand.

Hence appears the great Neceſſity there is for the Farmer to underſtand ſo much of a Horſe as to be able to act for himſelf; and yet neceſſary as it is, ſuch a Perſon is rarely to be met with. A neighbour of mine who occupies much incloſed Land ſet up his Son in a Farm of ſix Score Pounds a Year about ſeven Miles from him. The young Man continued plowing and ſowing and acting the good Huſbandman, but failed by the Loſs of his Horſes, which died to the Number of Twenty in a few Years.

Another who was alſo a Maltſter loſt ſeveral of his Horſes to the Value of about Sixty Pounds in a little Time, by his indiſcreetly feeding them with too much Malt-Duſt, which heated the Blood, and brought on a Fever, the Yellows, the Staggers, and at laſt Death, a Fault of which he was apprized, when it was too late.

Another

Another who lived in Ailſbury Vale and rented 300 Acres of Land, fed his Horſes with whole Beans till he loſt ſeveral, which were, in a manner, eaten alive by Worms.

Another was ruined partly by letting the Mange get the better of the whole Team to that Degree that they were never cured.

Another had a valuable Horſe taken with the Gripes; he led him to a Farrier, who gave him a Drink, telling him he would be well by the Time he got Home, but the Horſe died on the Road; And no Wonder; he was brought out of a hot Stable to ſtand, in cold Weather, at a Farrier's Shop, and increaſed his Diſeaſe, ſo as to render it fatal; when if rightly managed, in the Stable, it would, in all Probability, have gone off.

Thus are great Numbers of Horſes loſt by unſkilful Management; if a Farmer has recourſe to Books for his Guide, he will find old ones ſtuffed with inſipid Receipts, printed from Author to Author; whilſt modern Writers, though uſeful in the Hands of the Learned, what with the Names of their Drugs, and the Difficulty of obtaining them from diſtant Market Towns, ſerve only to diſcourage him from acting as his own Farrier.

The Author of the following Sheets therefore, who has been a Farmer between 30 and 40 Years, that he might become useful to his Brethren and others, communicates to them the Knowledge of his own Practice in the following Cases; with such Receipts as many besides himself have duly experienced. Experience and Practice are said to make the best Doctors: That famous Philosopher, the Hon. Mr. Boyle, laid much Stress on this; he declares, in his Works, to have given Twenty Guineas at one Time to a Traveller for a well attested Receipt. Several of those that follow I have indeed obtained by Information only; but as a practical Author, I have taken the utmost Care not to be imposed on myself, nor to impose upon others. I always considered Experience as the only Touchstone of Truth, and by that unerring Rule, every Particular here advanced, has been sufficiently tried. I can therefore with the greatest Boldness recommend them to the Use of my Brother Farmers, and all others who are interested in that most useful Animal which I shall now presume to treat of; not doubting but that they will reap Advantage from these my Labours.

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Glanders

BRITISH 29 NO 83 MUSEUM

TO

Keep a HORSE in Health.

A Farrier's Method for curing a Horse of a violent Cold.

SOME deal much in Venice Treacle for colds, gripes, &c. which certainly is a good sudorific medicine, but very dangerous if given in too large a quantity, or if the horse takes cold upon it, which is very common. However, if you boil an ounce of it in a quart of strong beer for a quarter of an hour, with an ounce of the true Bole Armoniac powder'd, and two ounces of common treacle, it will prove a very efficacious medicine given at once to a horse out of a horn.

For a ſick Horſe.

Boil oats till they juſt burſt with ſome ſugar, and give it the Horſe while warm.

A Method of feeding a Waggon-Horſe, ſo that he may live long.

Boil now and then a pottle of barley with a little malt-duſt in water; mix all the compoſition with dry chaff, and give it in the manger.

Of preventing and curing the Gripes and ſtrong Gullion.

Prevention is juſtly ſaid to be better than remedy, precaution therefore ſhould be taken to prevent this too often fatal diſtemper, occaſioned firſt, by giving a horſe cold water while he is hot; 2. by turning him out to graſs before his body is ſufficiently cold; 3. by letting him ſtand too long ſtill quickly after having been all night in a hot ſtable; 4. by keeping him too long from water; 5. by giving him new damp oats or hay; 6. By feeding him with thatcher's peaſe or beans before they are thoroughly dry; or if dry, by eating them whole and watering him too ſoon after it, for then they are apt to ſwell in the maw, occaſion wind, gripes, and ſometimes death.

Gripes

Gripes cured by Soap.

A poor man in our country being often obliged to let his horſe ſtand ſtill in the furze-cart, he was now and then troubled with the gripes. To eaſe this diſtemper, he boiled a piece of ſoap about the bigneſs of a wallnut in a pint and half of milk, and gave it him warm. This paſſed through the horſe in half an hour, and had the deſired effect.

A Farmer's Way of curing a Horſe of the Gripes.

Take a ſpoonful of grains of paradiſe, beaten to powder, and a ſpoonful of oyl of turpentine, put them into half a pint of gin, and give it out of a horn. This with a little riding will quickly ſweat a horſe, and ſeldom fails of making a cure. Two of my neighbouring farmers have often tried this remedy with ſucceſs.

A Waggoner's Method of curing the Gripes.

Horſes employed on the road, require immediate relief in this diſtemper; and this will be affected by the following recipe: Mix a ſpoonful of oyl of turpentine with half a pint of gin, and give it the horſe; it will ſoon make him both piſs and break wind, and will effect a cure. A Watford waggoner puts twenty or thirty drops of oyl of turpentine, with half an ounce of pepper in

a pint of gin, and gives all in a pint of warm ale. It ſleeps the horſe for an hour and cures him.

A Dealer's Way of curing the Gripes and to make a Horſe ſtale.

He gave his horſe an ounce of pepper in half a pint of gin, with a drachm of oyl of amber, and alſo put ſome pepper in his fun-fundament; he ſoon piſs'd and was cured. But if this fails, give him Caſtile ſoap of the bigneſs of a large wallnut, diſſolved in a quart of warm beer with two ounces of parſly-ſeeds.

A famous Race-Horſe, cured of the Gripes.

This horſe was kept at Newmarket, where the water is from a chalky well, and very hard, which rendered it diſagreeable to this horſe, and gave him the gripes; ſo that for about three weeks before he run, they are forced to give him oat-meal in his water. To cure him, they give half a quartern of turpentine, beat up with three whites of eggs to an oil in a mug of ale out of a horn, then directly ride him, and rub him ſoundly. This makes him piſs, and then there is no danger of his doing well; for a horſe may dung when griped, and die, but not when he has piſs'd.

A Vale Farmer's Way of curing a grip'd Horſe.

My plough-boy, who lived with a vale farmer before he came to me, told me, his maſter had a

horſe

horſe very often griped by eating pea-ſtraw: To cure him, he cut garlic very ſmall, and mix'd it with half a pint of gin, and repeated it as occaſion required.

A Mare cured of Gripes and Strong-gullion when a Farrier has fail'd.

The doctor gave her a drink for the Strong-gullion; but his drink did not anſwer, ſo that the mare lay next day as if ſhe was dying; but as the owner kept a public houſe, near Tring, a huntſman called there to drink, and bid them boil parſly-roots in a pint of gin, and ſtrain and give it with pepper. Upon this the mare was rid, quickly ſtaled, and recovered.

A Cart-Mare frequently griped, and how cured.

This mare, which was worth 10 pounds, was ſo often griped by worms, catching cold, or eating peaſe ſtraw, that the farmer was forced to keep a medicinal drink always by him. This drink he made in the following manner: He took rice, and ſavin, and hair, cut them ſmall, and ſteeped in ſmall beer with pepper. The drink being ſtrained, he gave it out of a horn or a large ſpoon. When ſhe had taken the drink, they gave her a maſh feed.

The Eſſex Way of curing the Gripes.

They give four ounces of treacle in a quart of ſtrong beer.

Another.

Boil two ounces of pepper in a quart of milk, and when off the fire, add a pound of freſh butter.

Another.

Beat an egg, ſhell and all, and mix it with ſalt, pepper and gin, and give it the horſe. It is a good remedy.

Another.

Mix ſoot with ſoft ſoap into a ball, and put it down the horſe's throat; it makes him ſickiſh, but cures.

Strong-gullion.

Mix a ſpoonful of gunpowder with half a pint of vinegar, as an excellent remedy.

A Horſe killed by the Gripes.

This was a farmer's horſe thought to be worth ten or twelve pounds, who knowing his beans not dry enough to be given a horſe, put them into an oven, but it was thought he did not dry them enough; for on giving them to the horſe, and directly working him at plough, he was ſeized with the gripes, and ſent to a farrier's ſhop about half a mile off, who gave him a drink,

and

and assured the owner he would be well by the time he got home; but the horse died by the way.——A caution for others to forbear giving a horse damp beans or pease, which is enough (especially if a horse is directly watered after eating them, as I suppose this was) to gripe and kill him.

For a Fever occasion'd by a Strong-gullion, or Want of Pissing.

Take two ounces of Castile soap and slice it very thin, one once of turmeric powder, one ounce of salt petre in powder, and one ounce of juniper berries powder'd; mix these all together in a pint and half of strong beer made hot, but not to boil, then give it the horse warm. If the distemper is obstinate, repeat it after 24 hours, and fast him 12 hours after it. This seldom fails.

A Receipt to cure a Horse of the Gripes.

At a great London Inn, in Smithfield, where I lay, a horse, as the hostler told me, was taken with the gripes; and though more than one remedy was made use of, the horse still remained under the gripes, till accidentally a person came in, and bid them mix two ounces of flower of mustard in a pint of beer, and give it the horse; which with pricking him at the same time in the second bar of his mouth, made him piss, and quickly cured him.

For the Worm Gripes.

Take two ounces of Ethiop's Mineral made without fire, one ounce of the powder of anniſeeds, one ſpoonful of honey; make the whole into a ball. This muſt not be given to a mare with foal.

Of curing Wounds, Bruiſes, Swellings, &c.

A wounded Horſe cured.

A Gentleman's horſe was ſo ſtaked, that a boy's hand might be put in between the ſhoulder blade-bone and the fleſh, and cured by the following medicine.

They firſt waſhed the wound with white-wine vinegar, by tying a rag at the end of a ſtick; then they mixed over a fire, two pennyworth of Burgundy pitch, with two pennyworth of Venice turpentine, and two pennyworth of Bole Armoniac; then prepared a tent, which they beſmeared with this ointment, and thruſt it into the wound with a ſtick, leaving as much of the rag without the wound as might pull out the tent. In a fortnight's time it was cured.

Tread of a Horſe's Heel cured.

The waggoner's way is to work ſoft ſoap and butter together with his hands. This repeated certainly cures.

For a Swelling.

A plaiſter of thick yeaſt applied to it, will either diſperſe or break it.

To cure a Swelling in a Horſe according to the Eſſex Method.

In 1752, there was a diſtemper in this country among the draught-horſes, which ſwelled them in ſeveral parts. Their cure was performed by boiling grounds of beer with ſoft ſoap and oil of turpentine, which was rubb'd in hot. This, with rowelling cured them; and to make the rowel run, they boiled ſoap and turpentine together and anointed it.

To cure a Swelling in a Horſe's Back.

Boil ſoap in ſtrong beer grounds, when off the fire, mix ſome ſpirits of wine with it, and bathe the part as hot as poſſible, and it will reduce a ſwelling in an hour's time. If you have not the ſpirits, make uſe of brandy or gin; dip a rag in it, and apply it to the humour, afterwards

wards chamber or make a hollow place in the ſaddle.

A Coach-Gelding that was docked and his Rump ſwelled, was cured by the following Medicine.

Take an ounce and half of ſpirit of nitre, and 12 ounces of ſpirit of wine; mix, but be careful in the mixing, putting in firſt the ſpirit of wine, and then by little at a time the other in an open mouth'd quart or other glaſs, not ſtopping it till the fumes are quite over; for if you was to put the whole in at once, it would occaſion an exploſion or burſting of the glaſs, and do conſiderable damage. Rub about a third part of the mixture in with your hand along the horſe's back bone about as high as the kidneys and his haunch, but do not touch the ſtump with it, applying only a piece of dry tow to that, and cover him warm. The dreſſing muſt be repeated once in ſix hours, which will allay the ſwelling, bring the ſtump to a fine digeſtion, ſo as to run a fine, thick, white matter, and perfectly cure him.

In performing this cure, a hot marſh ſhould directly be given the horſe, and a man kept by him to prevent his rubbing, which in this caſe a horſe is apt to do. This mixture is ſaid to cure wounds beyond any thing.

A Set-faſt to cure.

It comes by an uneaſy ſaddle, and repeated bruiſes, and by the careleſs neglect of the ſervant

ſervant. Boil camomile-flowers with a handful of dry'd wormwood in a quart of milk a quarter of an hour; then take two pieces of flannel, let one be ſoaking in the liquor while the other is uſing, and bathe the part well for ſome time; then with a little brandy, ſupple the ſore part; after which, take the powder of a burnt ſhoe and ſprinkle it on the ſame. This done, beat the yolk of an egg, and mix it with wheat flower, and ſpread it thick on leather for a plaiſter, keeping the hair and ſcabs as much as may be from it.

A ſwell'd Back of a Horſe to cure.

As ſoon as he comes into the ſtable, get ſome chamber-lye and boil a little ſoap in it; when ready, take off the ſaddle and waſh the part with the mixture pretty hot, and by morning the ſwelling will be down.

To prevent the Part feſtering where a Horſe has been ill blooded.

Heat ſoap and oil of turpentine together and apply it.

To cure the Prick of a Nail.

This wound is immediately cured, if a compound made of oil of turpentine and vitriol be applied ſo that the oyl may reach the bottom of the

the wound; but if the nail has been in ſome time, and the part feſtered, the ſhoe muſt be taken off, the place ſearched for, and if found, apply the oil.

One of my cart-horſes took up an nail in Auguſt, 1756. that ran into his hind foot an inch and an half deep, and ſtuck ſo faſt in, that I was obliged to have it pulled out with a pair of pincers; upon which, I poured ſome of this compound oil into the wound, and covered it with Burgundy-pitch and roſin melted together; and thus the horſe's foot was cured.

A Horſe's Foot cut by a Flint and cured.

At another time, my till-horſe had his hind foot cut ſo deep with a flint, that it bled very conſiderably. As ſoon as I perceived it, I applyed the compound oil, and it ſtopp'd the bleeding preſently; for it is the quality of the oil of vitriol to do this rather than the oil of turpentine. This done, I apply'd melted pitch and roſin as before, and ſplintered it well on.

A Horſe's Kick cured.

The horſe's leg was ſwelled by it; upon which my neighbour apply'd a poultice of boiled and marſh'd turneps mix'd with hog lard, once a day. This aſſwaged the pain, and reduced the ſwelling; and to prevent the humour's falling down

to the part, he rubbed in verjuice above the wounded part, and thus made a ſpeedy cure.

Tread of a Horſe's Heel cured.

It ſwell'd and run, and in time would have turn'd to a quitter, had I not immediately applied a remedy. I began with boiling ſoap in grounds of beer, and rubbed it in very hot; then I mixed tar, freſh greeſe, horſe turpentine and a little verjuice together, and heated the mixture in an iron ladle, and apply'd it very hot. At three times uſing I cured my plough-horſe.

A Wound-water.

Take the blue ſtone, that is, blue vitriol, wrap it up in clay, burn it, and when it is thus calcin'd, beat it to powder. Put this powder in water, and with a feather dip'd in it ſtrike it over the proud fleſh, and it will cure it.

To cure a ſore Back, or Set-faſt.

This I had from a groom who happened to be at the Bell in Holborn. Take Venice turpentine, the yolk of an egg, flower, and verjuice; mix theſe together; then burn ſome vitriol and allum together in a fire-ſhovel, beat them to powder, mixt the compoſition with honey, and lay it in a circular manner about the outſides of the plaiſter; then apply it, and it will eat off the ſet-faſt or proud

proud flesh, prevent any more from growing, and prove an excellent healing plaister. But as the skin of a Set-fast is generally of a hardish substance, first pull it off with a pair of pincers, that the ointment may have free access to come at and heal the wound.

For a founder'd Horse.

This may happen several ways: As by standing too long in water while he is hot, by wearing too streight shoes, by hard labour, heats or colds, &c. To cure it, pare his feet very thin, and stop them up with tar, bran and tallow, made boiling hot.

Wind-Galls.

These are said to consist of a jelly contained in little bladders, growing on each side of the fetlock-joints of the four legs. They give a horse great pain, and sometimes make him very lame. Open the bladder, and anoint the parts with whites of eggs and oil of bays mix'd together, then daub the plaister over with rosin, pitch, and mastick boil together, and put tow or flock on it, but shave away the hair first. This is near Markham's receipt for the same, who says, Wind-galls, or little blots, or soft swellings on each side the fetlock, procured by travelling hard and stony ways. The cure is to prick them, and to let out

out the jelly, and then dry up the ſore with a plaiſter of pitch.

How to make a Compound with Oil of Turpentine, Oil of Vitriol and Train Oil.

After the two oils of turpentine and vitriol are mixed as aforeſaid, p. 10. you are to add a quarter of a pint of train oil to them, which muſt be always ſhaked when it is to be uſed, that they may be thoroughly mixed in the phial.

How to make the compound Oil with the Addition of Ointment of Marſh-mallows.

Add to an ounce of the compound oil of vitriol and turpentine deſcribed, p. 10. half an ounce of ointment of marſh-mallows; let them remain over a charcoal fire till the ointment is thoroughly melted and incorporated with the compound oil, but do not ſuffer the mixture to boil. Keep theſe three ingredients thus mixed in a gallipot ready for uſe.

Theſe Receipts that ſhew how the compound oils may be made with the additional improvements of train oil and ointment of marſh-mallows, deſerves to be eſteemed as the very beſt remedy in the whole Art of Farriery; for being ready, and of great ſervice when properly apply'd, for curing diſtempers in horſes; Remedies that were never before publiſhed by any author whatſoever. And although a few, very few

Farriers

Farriers may know the preparation and uſes of them, yet there are thouſands that are entirely ignorant of them; much leſs farmers, who generally apply to Farriers for trifling oils, and never attempt to improve their knowledge in this moſt neceſſary Art, as thinking the Farriers the only maſters of it: This has been the occaſion of many and great loſſes to farmers. It is true, they ſerve their time to learn the Art of Farriery; but this is no reaſon why a farmer ſhould not underſtand how to treat his own horſes, in part at leaſt. It is enough, I think, for a farmer to make uſe of a Farrier when he cannot do without him; which doubtleſs, many muſt be obliged to. The farmer however, ſhould always have by him the ſeveral oils, ointments, powders and other medicaments, with neceſſary inſtruments, which I ſhall hereafter give an account of, for keeping them ready for uſe at any time as occaſion requires, that he may prevent the loſs of a horſe by a proper remedy. Every farmer therefore, ſhould be ſure to keep by him the three following remedies, that he may have them always in readineſs, as occaſion may require for their uſe, viz.

A half pint phial, containing only the two oils of vitriol and turpentine.

Another.

A half pint phial, containing the two oils mixt with train oil, and a gallipot with the marſh-

mallows

mallows ointment. Alſo, a half pint phial, to keep a wound-water in readineſs.

The dry and moiſt Scab to cure.

The dry, meaſly ſcab or ſcurf, is cauſed by a burnt yellow and malignant matter that breaks out at the roots of the hair, where it ſticks to the ſkin and and makes it frizzled, and at laſt ſcales it off. Of this there are two kinds: The dry crown ſcab which is without moiſture, and the moiſt one, which is ſo by reaſon of a ſtinking water iſſuing out of the pores, and communicating its ſtench and moiſture to the neighbouring parts. It appears on the coronet, and often all over the paſtern to the joints, the part being much ſwelled, and will run up almoſt to the knee if not timely prevented.

The cure may be effected by taking two ounces of Brazil tobacco cut ſmall, or at leaſt ſtripped from the ſtalks, and infuſed for 12 hours in half a pint of ſtrong ſpirit of wine, ſtirring it every hour, that the ſpirit of wine may penetrate the ſubſtance of the tobacco, and extract all its tincture. Chafe the ſcab with this without taking off the ſkin, and afterwards rub it very hard with a handful of tobacco; repeat this once a day till well.

A Horſe that cuts by going narrow, or by bad Shoeing.

This ſometimes comes naturally, ſometimes by ſome ſtiffneſs in the pace, or by bad and

overbroad ſhoeing; which cauſes him to go ſo narrow behind with his hinder feet, that he frets one againſt the other, ſo that there grows hard mattery ſcabs, which are ſo ſore that they make him go lame; the ſigns being his ill going, and the viſible marks of the ſcabs.

The cure: Anoint with horſe turpentine mixed with finely powdered verdigreaſe.

For the Flapps or Giggs in a Horſe's Mouth.

This diſeaſe lies under the jaw teeth, where they ſometimes (by being let alone too long without cutting) grow as big as cheſnuts, with black heads in the top of the puſtles or humour, which cauſes the horſe to let his meat fall out of his mouth.

To cure: Pull out his tongue and ſlit the tumours with a penknife, and ſqueeze out the matter; then waſh the part with ſalt mixed with vinegar.

There is alſo an injury done to ſome old horſes by the bitts ſtraining the corners of their mouths, and cauſing a part of their corner lip fleſh to grow inwards, by which the horſe eats his meat in pain. In this caſe, ſuch ſtretched fleſh muſt be cut off, and the wound healed with ſalt mixed with vinegar.

To ſtop Bleeding.

Scrape a hat, or piece of woollen cloth with a knife, and apply it to the part, and it will ſtop it.

it. If the horſe bleeds at the noſe, pound ſalt with the herb bettony, in a mortar, and put it into his noſe. If the wound can be come at, make an ointment with honey, wax, horſe-turpentine, hog's lard, and wheat flour; boil theſe together, ſtirring them well, till they become an ointment; then take it off the fire, and keep it in a pot for uſe. If the cut be deep, tent it it with this ointment, and ſpread a plaiſter of the ſame over it, and make the tent with flax or linen cloth.

How to cure cankered Feet, cankered Mouths, Quitter, Fiſtulas, Malder, Spavin, &c.

Cankered Foot.

WASH the foot with ſoap boiled in chamber-lye, and ſprinkle on it powder of lime.

Another.

Burn the cruſt off the hoof with a hot iron, and then apply a little aqua fortis to the part. This is one of the ſureſt cures for this diſeaſe. If the aqua fortis be too ſtrong, it may be lowered by mixing water with it, then dip a

rag in it and apply it; if too deep for a rag, make uſe of a ſyringe. It begins with a thruſh, but if the canker be recent, and the hoof ſufficiently pared away, a ſtrong powder of lime will cure it.

Another.

Take the compound oil of turpentine, and vitriol, and anoint the part; but where the canker is inveterate, oil of Origanum ſhould be mixed with theſe two oils; or oil of Origanum alone is an excellent medicine.

Cankered Tongue of a Horſe to cure.

Beat blue vitriol to powder, and mix it with old verjuice, and apply it by means of a rag tied to the end of a ſtick. This never fails of curing at two or three times uſing.

A Quitter to cure.

A quitter is cauſed by another horſe's tread on his hind heels, by bruiſes otherways, by pricks of nails, gravel, &c. and if neglected, the bruiſes or gravel will get into the hoof, and breed what is called a quitter-bone; if taken in the beginning, it is eaſy and preſently cured by repeating the turnep poultice, which will draw out the gravel, and heal a tread or other bruiſe, and the fettering of an nail; but if by neglect the ma-

lady

lady is become inveterate, either of the following remedies may be uſed.

To cure a Quitter when it has bred an Excreſcence.

Anoint the part with oil of Origanum, which will ſoon eat it off and perfect the cure.

Another.

Mix aqua fortis with hog's lard, dip a tent into it, and put it into the hole of the quitter, and keep it in, with melted pitch and Diacylon for a plaiſter.

A Fiſtula cured.

A waggoner, living near St. Albans, aſſured me, he cured a dog-horſe of a fiſtula, by pouring ſcalding tar into it ſeveral times.

This diſtemper is generally occaſioned by the wringing of a ſaddle, by repeated gauling, and by a wrong method of treating it; and indeed the cure is often attended with difficulty, becauſe the bottom of the fiſtula cannot be eaſily come at; therefore cutting the wound and proud fleſh, is often abſolutely neceſſary. This malady is the moſt proper to come under the hands of a farmer. The following ointment will be of uſe.

The Black Salve or Ointment for curing a Fiſtula.

Take a quarter of a pound of ſheep-ſuet, cut very ſmall; roſin, tar, horſe-turpentine and ho-

ney, of each four ounces; melt thoſe together over the fire, and when cold, ſtir in one ounce of French verdigreaſe finely powdered; let the ingredients be thoroughly mixed, and keep it by you as a ſalve or ointment; when you uſe it, make it very hot, and with the broad end of a bunch of feathers, apply it to the wounded part, and cover it with a pledget of tow; or the ointment may be applied in the manner of a plaiſter, and repeated as occaſion requires. In order to prevent proud fleſh, waſh the wound with ſpirit of wine, or ſtrew on burnt allum in powder.

This ointment is alſo excellent for curing other wounds or bruiſes in the fleſh or hoof, broken knees, gauled back, cracked heels, mallenders, or when you geld a horſe or other beaſt.

To cure a Horſe's ſore Back.

If the wound is bad it muſt be laid open to the bottom, and digeſted with horſe turpentine, beat up into the yolk of an egg, now and then waſhing it with a little ſpirit of wine; thus you need not fear a fiſtula: When drawn a little, dreſs it with the above-mentioned black ſalve made hot, and ſpread on tow, or a thick linen rag, in order to incarn and heal it.

An excellent Wound-water.

Take one ounce of roch allum, two ounces of copperas, and one ounce of verdigreaſe in pow-

powder: Put theſe into a two-quart bottle, with a quart of the beſt vinegar, cork it well, and faſten a weight to the bottle, that it may ſtand firm and upright on hay in a kettle of water with the neck above it; let it boil half an hour, when it will be fit for uſe. Mix half a pint of this with a quart of ſtale urine, and waſh the part affected. It is good for a mange, a farcy, a greaſy heel, or ſore back, fiſtulas and cankers, with or without the urine. It is alſo excellent for foul ulcers, and preventing the feſtering of wounds.

Another.

Bruiſe aloes, and ſteep them in ſpirit of wine; to which, add tincture of myrrh. This is very good to be made uſe of as a wound-water for man or beaſt.

Navel-Gall.

If the ſkin is not broken, rub it with a rag diped in brandy, and it will take the ſwelling down.

To cure greaſy and cracked Heels in Vale Draught-Horſes.

In this low dirty country, the horſes are much troubled with greaſy or cracked heels. They mix horſe turpentine with hog's lard and oat-meal, which they boil in milk and apply as a

poultice. This draws and heels, and at twice or thrice dreſſing commonly cures.

Another.

Boil ſoap in chamber-lye and apply it.

A Vale Horſe how cured of a greaſy Heel.

The farmer put a rowel in his breaſt, and another in the inſide of the contrary thigh, then poulticed as above, and at laſt applied the following green ointment: Take bees-wax and horſe turpentine, each half a pound, clarified freſh butter one pound, dried verdigreaſe in powder an ounce and half, honey four ounces. This ointment was applied warm, and thus the horſe was cured.

A greaſy heeled Horſe cured by an Apothecary in Oxfordſhire.

Happening to be in company with him, he told me, that he cured one of his ſaddle-horſes, by giving him once ounce of ſalt prunella, mixed with two ounces of roſin, both in powder, in a quart of ale juſt warmed. He gave it three days ſucceſſively, and fed him with dry corn all the while, and oat ſtraw in his rack; ſaying, that ſome think oat ſtraw the worſt ſtraw for a horſe, even to make him louſy, but it is a miſtake; for he told me, he found it the beſt of ſtraw for keeping

ing

ing a horſe in health; eſpecially if he feeds on it for ſome time, and has greaſy heels, by reaſon of its drying quality, and that it will cauſe a horſe to dung yellowiſh.

Another Horſe cured of a deſperate greaſy Heel.

He was rowelled in his cheſt and under his belly, then purged with aloes; this done, a rowel was made in his thigh, and he was again purged with aloes, and his heels frequently rubbed with verjuice, wherein allum, bole armoniac, roman vitriol and camphire was infuſed; and by this means he was perfectly cured.

Another Receipt for the ſame.

When a horſe's heels are ſwelled in knots like grapes, or lumps broke or ready to break, to cure this, firſt make him a rowel in his briſket, then at night boil or roaſt ſome turneps, take their pulp and mix with hog's lard, and apply the poultice hot upon a cloth round the part affected, faſtened on with broad tape, renewing the ſame next morning; this do for three days, when you will find the ſwelling gone, and the ſores run well and look clean. To finiſh the cure, put on them powder of burnt allum. This is practiſed by an old experienced dealer in horſes. This poultice is likewiſe an excellent remedy for drawing out gravel and healing cuts, treads and bruiſes, ripening or expelling tumours, as is

firſt

firſt ſoftens and relaxes the ſkin, and by that means prepares it for another remedy.

A greaſy, grap'd-heel'd Horſe, was cured by the following excellent Receipt.

A gentleman's groom paſſing by a horſe whoſe greaſy heels had baffled the art of ſeveral, he told them he could cure the horſe; and he did it with great expedition by the following medicine: He mixed half a pound of horſe turpentine, one pound of honey, and one pound of hog's lard, and melted them over the fire, then taking them off, and beating the whites of ſix eggs to an oil, added it to the ointment, then ſtirred in as much rye flour as made all into a poultice; this was ſpread on ſheep's leather, and bound about the heels with broad tape, and haybands over that to keep it the cloſer. If this does not make a cure in a week's time, it muſt be renewed. It will alſo cure a graped heel; but the horſe muſt be kept in the ſtable all the while.

The Ball Receipt for greaſy Heels.

Take liver of antimony powdered, gum guiacum, fennugreek-ſeed and parſly-ſeeds, of each four ounces, and make all into a paſte with treacle: Give the bigneſs of a nut every other morning, with warm water and a handful of bran or barley-meal in it; exerciſe him ſo that he does not take cold, for this is an opening ball.

For

For ſore Legs.

Cut away the hair as cloſe as you can, then mix brandy with linſeed oil, ſhake it well juſt before mixing, and apply it to the ſores as often as neceſſary.

For curing the Gravel in a Horſe's Foot.

This ſometimes happens by bad ſhoeing, or for want of ſhoeing. When the ſhoe is taken off, uſe the ſmall drawing iron for ſcraping out all the gravel, and if there be any matter, waſh it well firſt in chamber-lye, and then with copperas water; ſtop up the foot with ſalt mixed with tallow, making it ſcolding hot; then clap tow over it with the ſhoe and ſplinter in it; keep the horſe two or three days in the ſtable, and it will be ſoon well.

For the Tread or Wound in a Horſe's Hoof.

Poultice it to cauſe a ſuppuration; and if there be room, tent it with a mixture of horſe turpentine, tallow and bees-wax melted in equal quantities together, or lay a plaiſter of this over it; the ſame if a hoof ſhould come off; only add ſalad oil in a cloth bound over the foot, and it will cauſe a new hoof to grow.

Ointment for tenting a new Wound.

Take of vitriol, allum and verdigreaſe, of each one ounce; boil them in half a pint of vinegar and

firſt ſoftens and relaxes the ſkin, and by that means prepares it for another remedy.

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A gentleman's groom paſſing by a horſe whoſe greaſy heels had baffled the art of ſeveral, he told them he could cure the horſe; and he did it with great expedition by the following medicine: He mixed half a pound of horſe turpentine, one pound of honey, and one pound of hog's lard, and melted them over the fire, then taking them off, and beating the whites of ſix eggs to an oil, added it to the ointment, then ſtirred in as much rye flour as made all into a poultice; this was ſpread on ſheep's leather, and bound about the heels with broad tape, and haybands over that to keep it the cloſer. If this does not make a cure in a week's time, it muſt be renewed. It will alſo cure a graped heel; but the horſe muſt be kept in the ſtable all the while.

The Ball Receipt for greaſy Heels.

Take liver of antimony powdered, gum guiacum, fennugreek-ſeed and parſly-ſeeds, of each four ounces, and make all into a paſte with treacle: Give the bigneſs of a nut every other morning, with warm water and a handful of bran or barley-meal in it; exerciſe him ſo that he does not take cold, for this is an opening ball.

For

For ſore Legs.

Cut away the hair as cloſe as you can, then mix brandy with linſeed oil, ſhake it well juſt before mixing, and apply it to the ſores as often as neceſſary.

For curing the Gravel in a Horſe's Foot.

This ſometimes happens by bad ſhoeing, or for want of ſhoeing. When the ſhoe is taken off, uſe the ſmall drawing iron for ſcraping out all the gravel, and if there be any matter, waſh it well firſt in chamber-lye, and then with copperas water; ſtop up the foot with ſalt mixed with tallow, making it ſcolding hot; then clap tow over it with the ſhoe and ſplinter in it; keep the horſe two or three days in the ſtable, and it will be ſoon well.

For the Tread or Wound in a Horſe's Hoof.

Poultice it to cauſe a ſuppuration; and if there be room, tent it with a mixture of horſe turpentine, tallow and bees-wax melted in equal quantities together, or lay a plaiſter of this over it; the ſame if a hoof ſhould come off; only add ſalad oil in a cloth bound over the foot, and it will cauſe a new hoof to grow.

Ointment for tenting a new Wound.

Take of vitriol, allum and verdigreaſe, of each one ounce; boil them in half a pint of vinegar and

and a pound of honey; dip tents in this ointment, and put ſoft linen in rolls over them; or ſew up wounds with waxed double thread. Honey and tallow boiled together make a good wound-ſalve, but better if mixt with turpentine; or, if only oil of turpentine is applied to a freſh wound, it will prevent a gangreen or feſtering.

Splint to cure.

The Splint is a griſly ſubſtance, formed between the knee and foot on the inſide of the ſhank-bone, and if not cured in time, will become a bony ſubſtance; therefore take it in its beginning, and forbear overloading the horſe, or travelling too hard, which generally occaſions this diſeaſe. In order to cure it, heat the ſpirit till it becomes ſoft, and then apply to it the compound oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine, mixed with marſh-mallows ointment; plaiſter theſe, and bind a cloth over the ſame; uſe it as occaſion requires.

Scratches or Scabs about a Horſe's Heels.

Theſe give a horſe great pain, but are eaſily cured ſeveral ways: One is with my compound oil of vitriol and turpentine, diluted in lime water, and applied to the part affected.

Pole-Evil to prevent and cure.

This diſeaſe is too often occaſioned by a rope-halter; for when a horſe is let looſe in a ſtable or elſe-

elſewhere with it on, he is apt to tread on it, and give his head a jirk to clear himſelf of it; or when he is faſtened by it to the manger and hangs an arſe, he may ſo bruiſe his pole as to breed the Pole-Evil; 2dly, by a driver's flinging a ſtone and hiting a horſe on the pole cauſe it; 3dly, by his jobbing the end of his cart-whip on or near the pole; 4thly, by a horſe's ſtanding under a very low floor or roof, where he may hit his head againſt it.

To prevent the Pole-Evil from increaſing.

Rub the part often with the compound oil of vitriol and turpentine; but in a treatiſe printed in 1737. there is a receipt that directs to mix half an ounce of white ſublimate, with four ounces of marſh-mallows, which being rub'd in and repeated will eat down ſo far as to cure the corrupted parts without cutting, or if cut it will do it, if made uſe of in a proper manner; the mercury muſt be finely powdered before it is mixed.

A Horſe with a Pole-Evil cured by Oil of Turpentine.

Dr. Bracken ſays, Oil of turpentine made hot and poured into the hollow of the wound now and then, and afterwards dreſſed an ointment; either the marſh-mallow ointment made with that herb and the two oils, or any other proper ointment will cure this diſeaſe.

Another

Another Receipt for curing the Pole-Evil.

Boil one pound of ſalt in two quarts of water till it comes to one; and after the wound is broke or cut open, apply the brine, by rubbing it in with a rag at the end of a ſtick dipt in the brine.

To prevent and cure the Farcy in Horſes.

WHether the Farcy be occaſioned by colds, foul blood, or by contagion, &c. the following receipts will not fail of curing the diſeaſe.

Firſt Receipt: Take lapis caliminaris, tutty and white tartar, of each one ounce; let the horſe faſt 12 hours, then give the powders in a quart of new ale warmed; let him faſt 12 hours after it and be exerciſed. If by chance it ſhould fail at firſt, repeat it again and it will certainly cure.

Second Receipt: Take one ounce of bole armoniac, half an ounce of lapis tutty, half an ounce of lapis caliminaris, and two ſpoonfuls of oil of turpentine; divide all in two equal parts, and give it at twice in ale; faſt him ſix hours before and ſix hours after, and if ſick, ride him.

It

It does not purge, being a drying drink, and is beſt given in chamber-lye.

A deſperate Diſeaſe has a deſperate Cure; or, a Dog-horſe cured of a Farcy, and afterwards ſold by a Farrier for ſeven Pounds.

He ventured to give this horſe half a pound of regulus of antimony thus: He took rue, feather-few, ſage and celandine, choped ſmall, and boiled with the antimony in a quart of chamber-lye, till it came to a pint; when cool and ſtrained, he gave the liquor out of a horn, and about five days after he did the ſame, and the horſe was cured.

This farmer, when he communicated the caſe to me, lived near the ſign of the Three Cranes, on Buſhy-Common, who aſſured me, that a famous horſe-doctor, living in Hertfordſhire, had the above-mentioned horſe under his care for the farmer, and gave him over as incurable; after which, he bought him for five ſhillings, made a cure, and ſold him for the above ſum.

For the Farcy, communicated by a Gentleman.

Boil half an ounce of roman vitriol in two quarts of chamber-lye, with two pennyworth of oil of turpentine, two pennyworth of bole armoniac, and a handful of rue; ſtrain, and give the liquor inwardly; and if occaſion, repeat the doſe.

This

This is ſaid to be an abſolute cure for this ſtubborn diſtemper, that formerly uſed to baffle the beſt farriers; but now, by this receipt, the cure is rendered ſo plain, eaſy, and cheap, that an illiterate farmer may become his own ſucceſsful horſe-doctor.

An outward Remedy for the Farcy.

After bleeding the horſe well, take oil of bays and euphorbium mixed together, and anoint the knots with it; or waſh the ſores with ſalt, vinegar, allum, verdigreaſe, green copperas and gunpowder, boiled in chamber-lye.

A Drink for the Farcy.

Take madder-roots and dock-roots, of each four ounces, of rue two handfuls, guiacum and ſaſſafras-chips, of each two ounces; boil theſe in two quarts of ſtrong beer till it comes to three pints; ſtrain and give it out of a horn. As the Farcy commonly proceeds from foul blood, theſe ſeveral ingredients will cure it; therefore, if the cauſe is taken away, the effect will ceaſe.

Of

Of the Age of a Horse.

This Account is taken from Monſ. Solleyſel's Compleat Horſeman; *who ſays*, Firſt,

THAT when a horſe is two years and a half old, he has 12 foal teeth in the fore part of his mouth; and about that time, or ſoon after, four of them fall, viz. two above and two below, in the very middle; though in ſome horſes they do not fall till three years; in their ſtead, three others appear, called Nippers or Gatherers, much larger and ſtronger than the foal teeth; and then he is commonly two years and a half old, or at moſt but three.

Secondly, At three and a half, and ſometimes at four years, he caſts the next four foal teeth, viz. two above and two below; and in their room come four teeth called Separators. There remain then but four foal teeth in the corners, which he commonly changes at four years and a half. It is therefore neceſſary to keep in memory, two and a half, three and a half, and four and a half. That is to ſay: When a horſe has caſt his teeth above, and as many below, he is but two years and an half old; when he has caſt four teeth above, and as many below, he has

attained to the age of three years and a half; and as ſoon as he has caſt ſix above, and as many below, (which is to have them all changed) he is then to come to four years and a half.

Thirdly, It is to be obſerved, that the corner teeth in the upper gums, are caſt before thoſe in the nether; on the contrary, the under tuſhes grow out before the upper; and horſes are then ſick, when the tuſhes of the upper gum cut; but are never ſo, when the others below come come forth.

Fourthly, The tuſhes are proceeded by no foal teeth, but grow up when a horſe is about three years and a half old, and generally appear before the corner teeth are caſt.

So ſoon as the Gatherers and Separators have pierced and cut the gums, they make all their growth in 15 days; but the corner teeth do not grow ſo ſuddenly; yet that does not hinder but that at their firſt appearance, they are as thick and as broad as others; but are no higher than the thickneſs of a crown-piece, and very ſharp and hollow.

Fifthly, When a horſe has no more foal teeth, and that his corner teeth begin to appear, he is in his fifth year; that is, he is about four years and a half, and is going into his fifth.

When he puts out his corner teeth, they are of equal height with the gums on the outſide, and the inſide of them is filled with fleſh till he is near five; and when he comes to be five years old,

old, that flesh disappears, and there will be and remain in the place of it, a hollow; that is, they are not so high on the inside as on the outside, which they will come to be about a year after their first appearance.

So that when a horse's corner teeth are filled with flesh, you may confidently affirm that he is not five.

Sixthly, From five to five and a half, the corner teeth remain hollow on the inside, and that part which was filled with flesh is empty.

Seventhly, From five and a half to six, the hollow on the inside fills up, and the teeth become flat and equal at top, only a little cavity remains in the middle, resembling the eye of a dry bean, and they say the horse is entring six.

And so long as a horse's teeth are not so high on the insides as the outsides, he is still said to be but five, though he five and a half and sometimes six.

Eighthly, At six, the corner teeth will be about the breadth of one's little finger above the gums, and his tushes will be at their full length.

At seven years, they will be about the thickness of the second or ring finger above the gums, and the hollow almost quite worn and gone.

Ninthly, At eight years old, the horse will be razed; that is, none of his teeth will be hollow, but flat quite over, and near the thickness of your middle finger above the gums.

Tenthly, After a horſe is razed, you cannot judge of his age, but by the length of his teeth, or by his tuſhes.

As the gums through time grow lean, ſo they make the teeth appear long; and it is certain, that ſo much the longer a horſe's teeth are, he is ſo much the older; and as he grows old, his teeth gather rup and grow yellow; not but that there are ſome old horſes, who have very ſhort and white teeth; and people ſay of ſuch horſes, they have a good mouth, conſidering their age.

To take the Age of a Horſe, by another Method.

At three years old, he has two broad teeth below and two above; at four years old, four above and four below; at five, ſix broad teeth below and ſix above; at ſix years old, he has four corner teeth hollow in the middle, two above and two below; but are ſometimes counterfeited by drilling or burning, or by boring a hole in them.

A horſe that is old, will have commonly blackiſh or yellowiſh, long, rough teeth; at 12 years will have a joint next the tail bigger than ordinary; and at ſixteen, another.

To know the Age of a Horſe by his Grinders.

This method I never knew practiſed but by one perſon: When he miſtruſted a horſe to be very old, he opened his mouth, and clap'd a ſtick

in

in between his jaws, to prevent his closing them and biting his fingers. This done, he would feel on the grinder, and if they felt perfectly or near smooth, he would not buy him; because in that condition, he could neither grind nor eat. To keep such a horse on marsh or grains, &c. would not answer.

For Horses that make Bloody Water.

TAKE one ounce of roach allum, one drachm of cochineal, and two drachms of white vitriol, beat them all into fine powder; then boil a gallon of spring-water, and pour it on these ingredients.

This is called a Styptic-Water, and sold as a great secret.

You should give the horse a quart or two of cold water immediately after the medicine.

To Strengthen Horses, &c.

To bring a Horse to a good Stomach, and strengthen it, and for stopping his Scouring.

TAKE half an ounce of ellicampane powder, half an ounce of liqourice powder, and half an

ounce of Diopente powder; give this quantity in half a pint of the Styptic-water, to the horſe.

For the Mange in Horses.

A Receipt to cure the Mange.

GIVE him firſt flour of brimſtone in a marſh two or three days, then rub him all over with the two oils of vitriol and turpentine in a mixture, and it will certainly cure him.

Another.

After brimſtone has been given, rub ointment of ruſſel all over the horſe. This ointment or oil is made thus: Put two ounces of quickſilver into a glazed earthen pot, and ſtir into it venice turpentine, a little at a time, which will kill the quickſilver; then mix hog's lard with it.

A Water that cures the Mange.

Mix Ethiop's mineral with flour of brimſtone and common antimony, and give it the horſe in a ſufficient quantity. Why the flour of brimſtone is added is, becauſe there is not brimſtone enough in the Ethiops. Give this three mornings in a maſh, then rub in Dr. Dover's ſublimate

limate water all over him, and if occaſion, repeat it.

For the Yellows and Staggers in Horses.

THE yellows are to be known by the mouth, the lips, and the eyes of a horſe, when they appear ſomewhat yellow, the upper lip will alſo have little knots in it; but the firſt ſymptom is, his refuſing his meat and drink.

In the year 1746. many horſes died of the yellows; which made a gentleman of my acquaintance, clap a rowel into the breaſt of every horſe he had, and gave them a drink made with rue ſteeped in ſalt water; this ſucceeded.

Other ſeized with this diſtemper, had a ſtrong drawing bliſter-plaiſter applied to each ſide of the horſe's neck, made with equal parts of burgundy pitch, black pitch, black roſin, and a little powdered euphorbium and white hellebore, and a little ſweet oil mixed with the whole. If the bliſter was raiſed and run well, it was a ſign of the horſe's recovery; but if he runs his head againſt any thing it is a ſign of death; and if he recovers, he will be apt to be blind afterwards. At a nobleman's ſtable, twenty horſes had the yellows, and were all cured but one.

How a Farmer loſt ſix Horſes by the Yellows or Staggers.

In 1754. he made uſe of three ſeveral Farriers, who conſented to give clyſters, but theſe only purged the guts; and after the clyſters, they gave drinks, but all would not do, becauſe nothing that they gave, went through their bodies; for quickly after they had given the drinks, the horſes fell worſe and died. Thus the farmer loſt four horſes, ſaid to be worth 12 l. apiece; and on opening their bodies, found the drinks in their bellies. This gave the farmer a notion, that unleſs what is given a horſe in this condition, paſſes through him, he muſt die. He afterwards obliged the Farrier to give a purge to the other two, and afterwards a drink, and it ſucceeded ſo well, that the remaining two were ſaved. And for a purge, I know of none ſo good as the following balls of Dr. Bracken's.

Take ten drachms of aloes, one ounce of cream of tartar, half an ounce of caſtile ſoap, two drachms of ſaffron in powder, with ſyrup of buckthorn, and make it into balls with a little powder of liquorice.

Let the horſe have one of theſe doſes, two balls to a doſe. After this has been done with, he ſays, Ethiop's mineral is excellent to be given a horſe; I ſuppoſe beſt in a marſh or ſcalded bran.

A Drink for curing the Yellows.

Take horſe-ſpice one ounce, ellicampane, diapente, liquorice and anniſeed powder, of each one ounce; boil them in three pints of ale or milk, till reduced to a quart. This is an excellent drink.

How to preſerve other Horſes from the Yellows or Staggers, when One has got it.

This is a very valuable receipt, as it has been duly experienced to be an effectual one. A great farmer, living near Leighton in Bedfordſhire, having a horſe ſeized with the yellows, he made uſe of a friend's advice how to prevent this diſeaſe infecting his other horſes (for this malady is contagious, and often goes through a whole ſtable of horſes) upon which he gave the ſick horſe a proper drink, and ſaved all his other horſes in a ſound condition, by giving about a peck of hemp-ſeed amongſt their manger-meat at times, with diſcretion, amongſt his ſix plough and cart-horſes; and all did well.

To prevent and cure the Worms in Horses.

For killing of Worms.

A Devonſhire gentleman, whom I furniſhed with a plough-man, aſſured me his maſter had a pound of the beſt roll tobacco, ſhred very fine; of which he gave his horſe every day one ounce at a time amongſt his wetted corn, &c. This was given every morning and night, but not to a horſe that goes to graſs. If his caſe is deſperate, you may give him more, even for ſome time. It is ſaid to be a certain cure.

Another.

A Welch gentleman, my correſpondent, ſays he gives dill-ſeed mixed with turmeric-ſeed, a handful in all, in ale wort for two mornings together; and if the worms do not come away in the dung, he mixes two ounces of æthiop's mineral with ſyrup of buckthorn, made into a ball, and continues this two or times, but not oftener than once a week, and gives him a little exerciſe.

Worms made to come away from a Horſe, by my next Neighbour, a Farmer.

He gave almoſt a pint of ſalt in a pail of grains to his two plough-horſes, as they came faſting

faſting from plough; and next day a worm came from one of them 13 inches long, and the day after 32 more.

A Purge for the Worms.

Take pure aloes in fine powder, one ounce, jalap-root powdered, two drachms; oil of anniſeeds, a quarter of an ounce, mixed with ſyrup of buckthorn-berries; beat up the whole into a ball. This is to be repeated three times, allowing three or four days reſpite between each ball. Give it early in the morning, with warm water and ſome bran or oatmeal in it, and exerciſe him every three or four hours.

Another.

Take one ounce of aloes, one ounce of ſugar-candy, one ounce of anniſeeds, beat all in a mortar, and mix it up with freſh butter; give it in one, two, or three balls, with two days intermiſſion, with a gallon of warm water after it. If there be bots, give ſome new wort the night before this is given.

A Newmarket Receipt for the Worms.

Of all the mercurial receipts I think this the leaſt dangerous, and yet of good ſucceſs. Warm a pint of milk with a pennyworth of honey in it; when off the fire, put in two drachms of mercurius

curius dulcis; faſt the horſe all night, and give the doſe next morning, then tye up his head to the rack for two or three hours; after which he may eat, and drink water with a little bran in it. It is ſaid here to be an infallible remedy.

By a Groom of the Royal Stable.

The groom ſays, that their practice to kill worms and bots, is to buy filings of iron at the gunſmith's, and ſift it through a ſand ſieve: Of this, they give two ounces at a time in a hot maſh of bran, and repeat it at diſcretion. This will colour the horſe's dung blackiſh, and ſurely kill the worms and bots.

Another Remedy.

Stamp a handful of rice and another of ſoin; mix their juices with half a pint of gin and half an ounce of pepper. This given, ride him, and when he comes in, let him have a maſh; repeat this at diſcretion, and it will quickly bring away the worms. If a horſe has worms, he will be rubbing his tail, and a white mildew may be ſeen on his fundament.

For

For a Stretch, a Back-Sinew-Strain and a Shoulder-Slip.

THERE is a ſtretch, a back-ſinew-ſtrain, and a ſhoulder-ſlip.

The firſt is occaſioned by a more than ordinary ſpread of his fore leg.

The ſhoulder-ſlip, generally by a fall, and like the back-ſinew-ſtrain by a violent hard riding, eſpecially down a hill, or by ſlipping.

If by the ſhoulder-ſlip, he will draw his toe on the ground, caſting his foot ſomewhat in a little ſort of ſweep outwardly.

If in the back-ſinew, he will ſtep ſhort in lifting up his foot.

If by a ſtretch, his walking lame and wide may diſcover it.

A Shoulder-ſlip cured.

My cart-horſe that had, as it was thought, a ſlight ſlip, I cured with three rubbings of the compound oil, as before mentioned. But ſome has thought a horſe's ſhoulder ſlipped, when he only went lame by gravel getting into his hoof.

And here I ſhall take the opportunity to obſerve, what the author of the *Pocket Farrier* writes

writes againſt the uſe of hot oils for a ſinew-ſprain: Saying, That theſe, by being chafed in with a hot iron, will contract and ſhrink the ſinews of a ſinew-ſprain; and likewiſe diſallows of bliſtering for the ſame, or firing the part: And ſubſtitutes in their room, the application of hog's lard melted and rubbed in very hot from the bend of the knee to the fetlock, down the back-ſinew, and then to bind on the place a turnep-poultice, made by boiling the turneps tender, by waſhing them, and by mixing hog's lard with it, which muſt be put in a cloth and tied on the ſinews very hot, and to remain all night. This poultice, he ſays, alone, if applied morning and night three or four times, will cure a new ſtrain, and five or ſix an old one, the beſt of any thing.

In anſwer to this I muſt obſerve, That as this ingenious author has not mentioned the improvement of the two oils, by train oil and ointment of marſh-mallows, I have reaſon to ſuppoſe theſe excellent remedies were unknown to him. For as the two oils, are thus corrected and improved, they will not fetch off the hair, nor contract the ſinews, as the naked oils are apt to do if made uſe of in too great a quantity, or too frequently. But if either of theſe are applied judiciouſly to a back-ſinew-ſtrain, or a ſhoulder-ſlip, I believe I may venture to affirm it for truth, that any of them is one of the quickeſt and beſt of remedies, provided the damaged part be firſt fomented (as ſoon as perceived)

ceived) with ſtrong, hot vinegar, but better with ſtrong verjuice.

For a Sprain in the Back, or other Parts of a Horſe's Body.

Take horſe turpentine, oxceum paracelſus and miniun; melt them and ſpread it on leather, and apply it properly, and it will draw and ſtrengthen the part.

Another Remedy for a Strain.

Beat bole armoniac, bean-flour, white-wine-vinegar, and the whites of eggs, into a ſalve; make a plaiſter on leather, and lay it on the part very hot, and renew it as often as neceſſary.

A third Remedy for a Strain.

If it be newly done, take an ounce of bole armoniac, of ſoap four ounces, the whites of four new-laid eggs, half a gill of brandy, a gill of white-wine-vinegar, a quarter of a pint of new wort, and half a gill of oil of turpentine. Incorporate all well together with your hand, and chafe it in well on the part that is grieved, before a hot fire-ſhovel; then lay a charge over it with flax or hurds on that, and bind on a linen cloth.

A fourth Remedy for a Sinew-ſprain.

Mix an ounce of Venice or oil of turpentine with three ſpoonfuls of ſpirit of wine; rub it in

in well warmed once a day for three or four times.

A fifth Remedy for a Strain.

If the limb is rendered uſeleſs, take cantharides, euphorbium, mercury, and double the quantity of the oil of bays to all the reſt; reduce the drugs to powder, and mix them well with the oil, and apply it; it may make the part ſore, but will ſtrengthen the ſinews, which may be healed afterwards with greaſe.

For a Strain in the Coffin-Joints.

Take Caſtile ſoap, powdered bole armoniac and nerve oil in equal quantities, and boil them together; keep them ſtirring while on the fire, and put them in a gallipot for uſe; rub it in hot by a hot fire-ſhovel once a day till the horſe is well.

Then make uſe of the following charge for to lay on the above compoſition for the ſtrain.

Melt black pitch, burgundy pitch and common turpentine, of each four ounces; lay on this charge round the joint, as hot as the horſe can bear it, and cover it immediately with flocks; and when this is off repeat it again.

Shoulder-Slip.

The Sieur Solleyſell, a French author, ſays, boil wax, roſin and horſe-turpentine, and olive oil

oil and greaſe, with ſome others, and chafe this ointment in as hot as poſſible before a hot ſhovel.

A cold Charge for a Back-Sinew-Sprain.

Mix and ſtir the whites of nine eggs with three ounces of bole armoniac and as much verjuice; make theſe into a poultice, ſpread a plaiſter, apply it, and renew it when neceſſary. Reſt is half a cure.

Of the Strangles and their Cure.

THIS diſtemper is generally allowed to affect colts and young horſes moſtly, yet may be catched by older horſes that never had it; however, this may ſerve as a caution, That thoſe horſes are moſt liable to have it, that are kept warm in cold ſeaſons, and are well fed. And as this diſtemper, generally firſt ſhows itſelf between the jaws, a warm looſe diet, and a poultice under the jaws, is the moſt proper for for drawing the diſtemper from this part. This made a park-keeper of my acquaintance, as ſoon as he perceived the ſtrangles begin to take his horſe, take him to the ſtable, and give him ſcalded bran and other warm diet, till he became

well. As to a poultice, the following is recommended by a late author, viz.

Take rye flour and oatmeal, of each two handfuls, and boil it till thick in three pints of milk; then add horſe-turpentine, four ounces, diſſolved or beat into the yolks of two or three eggs. This is good for drawing and ripening. And for an inſide remedy he directs, to mix an ounce of Venice treacle with an ounce of Diapenté, and two drachms of ſaffron, and give it in a pint of ſack out of a horn. This is a very good cordial for this or any other malady, where a cordial is wanting.

Another Remedy for the Strangles.

Put boiled oats into a ſtocking, and faſten it under his jaws or throat; then give him warm milk, mixed with treacle, and ſome ſweet oil.

How a Farmer cured all his Horſes of the Strangles in 1756.

Six out of nine horſes had the ſtrangles; the old ones catched it of the young ones, as the old ones never had them before. The farmer applied poultices under their jaws, to draw out and break the humour there, but ſome broke out at the neck. He gave them two ſpoonfuls of flour of muſtard to make them ſneeze, and void the puſs the more freely, and for warming

their

their bodies. This, with hot marſhes, cured them all.

Another.

A perſon whoſe horſe had the ſtrangles, ſtirred him pretty much, and gave him whole malt ſcalded till he was better, then ſcalded bran.

Of the Glanders in Horses.

A Nobleman's Cart and Plough-Horſes glandered.

FOUR of his horſes which had the glanders were knocked on the head; and the fifth about to be ſerved the ſame was prevented, by a farrier's ſaying, he was not glandered. They put this horſe in a ſtable by himſelf, and it proved only a cold, which cauſed a running at the noſe, and was cured by good looking after.

I bought a horſe for my cart and plough-work, at Leighton-fair; and about a month after, a man came to my houſe to know how this horſe did; I told him very well; he replied, he was glandered, for that he went to graſs where a glandered horſe was. It was true, that the horſe when he came into my ſtable, began to

run at the noſe, but had no jog under his jaws, and an excellent horſe he proved.

This leads me to obſerve, That a perſon ought to be very well aſſured, that a horſe is glandered before he is treated as ſuch: For there has been many horſes recovered from having had a very violent cold, that has been attended with a ſymptom of the glanders, when a proper remedy has (with good looking after) been adminiſtered.

But the owner of this horſe was deceived in his judgment: For a horſe does not catch the glanders at graſs, though he is with an infected one; by reaſon, the looſe quality of the graſs, and its ſalubrious nature, very much prevents it; when if his caſe had been in a ſtable, he ſurely would have been a glandered horſe.

Another Receipt for the Glanders.

If this obſtinate diſtemper is curable, it muſt be taken in the beginning of it: For if it is a riveted glander, it will appear to be ſo by a jog under his jaw, and by his puſs running at his noſe of a yellowiſh, greeniſh, or blackiſh colour; for if it is whitiſh, and his breath ſweet, it is a good ſign of its not being malignant.

In order for cure, the horſe ſhould have the beſt of living, with marſhes frequently: For as this diſtemper is chiefly occaſioned by bad living, or by a long violent cold, it muſt have a cure by a contrary method: Of which the following, by

Mr.

Mr. Mortimer, (whoſe ſon, a doctor of phyſic, I was acquainted with) I think to be a good one.

Take a pint of children's chamber-lye, two ounces of oil of turpentine, half a pint of white-wine-vinegar, four ounces of flour of brimſtone, and half a handful of rue; boil it till it comes to a pint, and give it the horſe faſting. Let him faſt ſix hours from meat, and 12 from water.

Very efficacious Balls for the Glanders.

Take Barbadoes tar, Venice treacle and liquorice-powder, and make into balls as big as a pidgeon's egg. One of theſe given every morn faſting for ſome time will do great ſervice.

Another Receipt for the Glanders.

Take balſam of capivi, or in the room of it, Barbadoes tar made into balls with liquorice powder, and given as the laſt. I believe this to be a very good remedy.

To clear a Horſe of the Glanders.

After one or more drinks have rotted the glanders, ſteep three eggs in a pint and half of white-wine-vinegar 24 hours; then beat the eggs and vinegar together, ſhells and all, and give the horſe two doſes, reſting four days between each doſe.

Broken-winded Horses.

A Receipt ſaid to cure a broken-winded Horſe.

DRY boar's dung, beat it to powder, and put a large quantity of it into milk. When you give this, let the milk be made luke-warm, and give a quart at a time to your horſe; give it every day, for four or five times, and it cures.

But ſuch aſſurance is denied being true, by Dr. Bracken, who ſays, That a confirmed broken wind is incurable.

What Doctor Braken here preſcribes for a broken-winded horſe, is good, viz.

A quart of milk, mixed with ſweet oil and yolks of eggs; four ounces given milk-warm, with wetted hay.

A great dealer in horſes, told me, that he had a horſe ſo broken-winded, he coughed up pieces of his lungs; yet on giving him a penny-worth of ſweet oil in a pint of milk; it directly made him go on well, till he was watered.

What

What occaſions a Horſe to be broken-winded.

It is ſaid, that if a horſe is uſed to drink ſoft pond or river water, or hard well water, and preſently made to draw very hard immediately after, it is enough to break his wind; and ſo it is, if rid into a pond when he ſweats; alſo, from a long violent cold or cough.

To help a broken-winded Horſe.

Mix hempſeed with fennegreek ſeed and linſeed, moſt of the laſt ſort; give of this, as much as will lay on a crown-piece now and then at diſcretion, amongſt his corn, or other manger meat. It is ſafe, and will do the horſe much ſervice.

Or you may make balls for a broken-winded horſe, or for horſes that have a cold or cough, in the following manner:

Cordial Balls and Seeds for a broken-winded Horſe, or one that has a Cold or Cough on him.

Beat fennegreek ſeed, anniſeed, grains of paradiſe and juniper berries, into fine powder, of each two ounces. Flower of brimſtone, elicampane, and termeric powder, each four ounces; Spaniſh liquorice, three ounces, diſſolved over a fire, in half a pint of white wine; or for want of that, in half a pint of ſtrong cyder or ale; oil of

anniſeeds, half an ounce. Make this into a paſte with fine white flower, as much as is ſufficient to bring it into the conſiſtance of balls; of which, deſolve one about the bigneſs of a pullet's egg, in a quart of ſtrong ale or beer, and give it as occaſion requires. This is partly Dr. Bracken's preſcription.

Or uſe this for a broken-winded Horſe.

Give lin-ſeeds and fennegreek ſeeds in a maſh now and then; put it frequently among his manger meat. The lin-ſeeds have a fine opening, laſting, oily, and balſamic quality in them; therefore, if a perſon is obliged to ride a broken winded horſe, the ſeeds would make him travel eaſier and quicker, if they were given him when baited on the road; about half an ounce of each among his oats; and if a ſmall quantity of juniper berries were added, it would be of infinite ſervice.

Horses Colds.

Captain Richardſon's Receipt for a Horſe's Cold.

MIX two ſpoonfulls of honey with one of tar, and the yolks of 2 eggs. Put this into two ſhells, and give them to the horſe, ride him till

till he ſweats; then litter him well, and give him a maſh.

A violent Cold cured by John Williams, Eſq; of Devonſhire.

Take of groundſel, ground-ivy, and penny-royal, of each a handful; liquorice and elicampane powders, and three cloves of garlic; boil theſe in two quarts or more of ale. Strain it off, and ſweeten it with half a pound of treacle made warm. Cover the horſe very warm, but he ſhould be faſted ſix hours firſt.

A Race-horſe preſently cured of a Cold.

He had been kept clothed, and travelling to New-market, was at Wooburne taken with a ſhivering. Upon which, they boiled a pound of treacle in two quarts of ale, till it came to three pints, and gave it him, which threw him into a ſweat. Next morning he appeared ſo well, that they travelled him twenty miles.

To cure a Horſe of a Graſs-cold.

Take him up early in the morning, and diſſolve an ounce of Spaniſh liquorice in a pint of warm ale; give it him, and ride him ſoftly half an hour, but not to heat him, then turn him to graſs.

A very quick Cure for a Horſe's Cold, ſaid to be infallible.

Take one ounce of Barbadoes tar, one ounce Venice treacle, half a pound of coarſe ſugar, and two handfuls of moſs from pales. Boil the moſs in two quarts of milk, till it comes to one, then ſtrain it, and put the other ingredients into the milk and give them a boil; give it out of a horn: it will ſweat him much; cloath well and give a maſh.

This receipt is preferred to all others for making a ſure and quick cure, by a gentleman in Bedfordſhire, who practiſes it amongſt his coach and other horſes, as an infallible one.

A Remedy for a Cold, as publiſhed in the News Papers.

Take a quart of ſtrong ale or beer, warm it, and put thereto a quarter of a pound of treacle, and a quarter of a pint of diſtilled anniſeed water; ſtir all well together, and give it the horſe at night, after eating his ordinary food. Next morning give him a pail of water, with a handful of oatmeal in it, and a maſh of malt, with a handful or two of beans. Let this be repeated till the horſe is cured. This will alſo cure an ox or cow.

An

An excellent Receipt for a Horſe's Cold, or for Sickneſs.

Put half an ounce of diapenté, half an ounce of elecampane powder, half an ounce of liquorice powder, and a quarter of a pound of treacle, into a quart of ſtrong beer.

Another excellent Remedy for breaking and curing a Cold in the moſt effectual and ſafeſt Manner.

The maſter of a great London inn, aſſured me, that he thought nothing exceeded lin-ſeed and hempſeed, for curing a horſe leiſurely and ſafely of a cold; for, if theſe two very oily ſeeds are given amongſt his manger meat, in a ſmall quantity at a time, it will break and cure a cold by degrees, while the horſe is kept under work all the while. Let there be moſt lin-ſeed uſed.

For a violent Cold.

Take of turmeric one ounce, ſaffron one drachm, long-pepper two drachms, anniſeeds one ounce; powder all theſe, and mix them in half a pound of treacle, and a quart of ale for a doſe; which may be uſed thrice a week for a fortnight.

Another.

Another.

Make a ball with a quarter of an ounce of cloves pounded to a powder, with flowers of roſemary dried and powdered, white tartar, ſeed of fennugreek, diapenté, ſyrup of colt's foot, and honey, of each two ounces; make theſe into a paſte with wheat flour, and give a ball of it faſting, riding him after it.

Of Colts.

GREAT numbers of colts are bred and brought up in fens, marſhes, and other rank low wet grounds, being left to feed there moſt part of the year. The graſs and hay of ſuch ſoils, muſt of courſe abound with raw, phelgmatic, noxious, and unwholeſome ſaps, that corrupts the blood, and rots the livers of theſe colts; and when they arrive at a proper age, they are taken up, and perhaps, fed with a looſe fattening meat for a fair.

Therefore, to prevent this great damage; all owners of ſuch colts, ought, with all earneſtneſs, endeavour to obtain an antidote, or remedy for keeping them in health. As it is their intereſt to ſell a ſound creature, and merit a good reputation

tation for the ſame. For doing which, I here preſent them with invaluable receipts, which I am the ſole author of; and which, if rightly and duly put in practice (I may venture to affirm from truth, and experience) will infallibly anſwer the character I give of it.

Several Ways to keep Colts and young Horſes in good Health, and ſound in their Bodies.

In the winter or ſpring ſeaſon, when they are taken from graſs, feed them with beans in their ſtraw, or peaſe and beans in a mixture, as they grew together, out of a crib with a boarded bottom, to catch what falls down. You may give them vetches in their ſtraw; but ſplit beans or peaſe, or ſplit dryed vetches among their manger meat is better; or give them at times ſalt water out of a horn; or chamber-lye amongſt cut chaff and corn in their manger; or tobacco amongſt their manger meat. Theſe three laſt, will greatly increaſe a horſes ſtomach, and make him ſhew a fine coat. Theſe help much towards curing crocked or greaſy heels; kill worms, and preſerve them ſound in wind and limbs.

Of feeding and fattening of HORSES.

Of baiting Plough Horſes.

IN the morning we clear the rack of hay or ſtraw, before we begin to bait, and at the ſame time ſweep the manger clean. We then give a double handful of oats, or other corn, with a ſingle half-peck of chaff, amongſt four horſes; when they have eat this, which we know by their holding up their heads, and looking for more; we then give them another freſh ſerving, in the ſame manner, and ſoon. Thus we bait them an hour before and an hour after watering; obſerving, when they come from water, to let them eat all that is in their manger, before any more is given. If they come from plough in wet weather, we ſometimes give them a quart or two of naked barley; in fair weather, only hay, while the ploughman and his driver eat their dinner, and then we begin to bait for three hours, two before watering, and one afterwards, till we rack them up with hay or ſtraw.

Another

Another Way.

After the horſes are come from plough and baited with corn and chaff, we ſcald water, and pour it on chaff in a pail, with ſome bran over it. After this, the horſe will feed well on ſtraw. In ſummer, do the ſame with cold water; ſometimes we pour ſcalding water on malt duſt and chaff; at another time, after a hard day's work, we ſcald whole barley, with chaff and bran, the bran cauſing the horſe to lick up all the chaff.

To fat a Horſe in the quickeſt Manner.

Maſh an egg, ſhell and all, and mix it with ſoot.

A Dealer's Way to fit a Horſe for Sale.

Maſhes are ſaid to fat a horſe as ſoon again as otherwiſe; and for doing this the more effectual, he now and then, and but now and then, gives him ſome common antimony, flowers of brimſtone, and Fennegreek powder in a maſh of bran or malt; and at other times, corn with chamber-lye amongſt it. Thus the horſe is made to carry a belly and a fine coat.

A Malſter fatted his Horſe for Sale thus:

After the horſe had eaten his night's hay, he gave him a ſerving of oats and chaff in a mixture, and then watered him; afterwards ſcalded a pottle of whole malt mixed with bran. He did the ſame at night, and ſo on for three weeks together. Meat thus given, fats a horſe for ſale in the quickeſt manner; for as ſoft meat follows hard meat, it muſt anſwer the purpoſe.

A quicker Way to fat a Horſe, by a Malſter and Farmer.

He filled a pail half full of malt duſt, and pouring ſcalding water on it, made it ſwell to a pail full. This ſcalded duſt he mixed with chaff, and gave it in little ſervings, three times a day, with a handful of yotted barley over it each time, which being all ſweet food, fatted a horſe together with hay, in three weeks time. Nothing is ſaid to fat a horſe quicker than yotted barley, mixed with malt duſt and chaff. But ſuch fat will not laſt in the horſe, like that bred from harder meat.

A Method practiſed by a great Farmer living near Dunſtable, to feed his Plough and Cart Horſes.

This Farmer, by all his neighbours, is reckoned an excellent mannager of his horſes, of which he

he keeps a great many, as he holds a farm of about three hundred acres, moſtly arrable land. He mixes wheat chaff with barley chaff amongſt corn for manger meat; for though the firſt is the heartieſt chaff, yet the horſe does not care to eat it alone, as well as when mixed. At other times he ſcalds bran and chaff together, and ſometimes gives them ſcalded malt duſt. At night, when he racks them up with hay, he puts ſeveral ſieves of mixed chaff into the manger, and pours a pail-ful or two of cold water on it in ſummer, which the horſes by morning would eat up, to the cooling of their mouths, and make them eat their hay the better.

And having much work all the year for his horſes, he kept them in the ſtable, clear of ſwelled, cracked, or greaſy heels, and their body in health, by theſe different ſoft foods, which ſupplied the want of graſs.

When he fatted a horſe for ſale, he now and then throwed ſome ſtrong ale amongſt his manger meat, which provokes his appetite, and nouriſhes much, cauſing a horſe to belly, when all corn would tuck him up.

How two Chelterne Farmers fed their Horſes with Horn Grey Peaſe.

Theſe rent large farms in our incloſed country, conſiſting chiefly of gravelly and chalky loams, that are not proper for bean crops; therefore the method is, to ſave a ſufficient quantity of their

thin-ſkined, cloſe, heavy, wholeſome, home grey-peaſe, beginning the firſt time to give them oats mixed with chaff, till March; becauſe by this time, they think theſe peaſe are diveſted of all damp, raw, griping qualities. Thus theſe hearty peaſe become a cool and very nouriſhing manger meat, contrary to bean feeding, that have ſo hot and dry a nature in them, as makes them apt to give the horſe a ruſſet coat, greaſy heels, and breed worms.

Another Method of fattening a Horſe.

Take elecampane, cummin ſeed, tameriſks, anniſeeds, of each two ounces, and a handful of groundſell; boil all theſe with three heads of garlic, in a gallon of ſtrong ale; ſtrain, and give the horſe a quart of it luke-warm in a morning, and ſet him up cloathed. Do this for four or five mornings, and afterwards turn him to graſs, if it be fine weather; if not, keep him in the houſe. But beſides the aforeſaid drink; take elecampane powder, and the ſame quantity of cummin ſeeds powdered; give half an ounce in every ſerving of his manger meat, by ſprinkling a little at a time, to prevent its being nauſeous to him: Or, give two ſpoonfulls of Diapenté powder, in a pint of ſweet wine or ale. Give this three mornings together.

Another

Another Way.

Boil whole barley, and give it to a horſe. It will make him ſleek, fine ſkinned, and ſoon fat.

Of Shoeing Plough and Cart Horses.

The Shoeing a Plough or Cart Horſe.

MANY farmers keep a ploughman that ſhoes their horſes at home; becauſe in ſo doing, the leaſt time is loſt; nor is a horſe ſo much expoſed to catch cold, as in going to, and ſtanding in a ſmith's ſhop, till perhaps other horſes are ſhod firſt. We never turn up a horſe's ſhoe before, but in the hind feet we do. A right made ſhoe, if well ſet on, gives a thin foot that has but a little heel, an opportunity to grow up; otherwiſe, ſuch a one may be always ſhoeing, and never get a good foot. If a ſhoe does not lye cloſe, the horſe is in miſery. A right ſhoer will ſet on a ſhoe ſo cloſe, that water cannot eaſily go through. A long ſhoe therefore ought to be avoided, and a roundiſh one preferred, where the ſhape of the foot will admit of it.

A ſhoe lying too hollow, is of the wrong ſort; nor muſt a hoof be pared too thin, for this is oftentimes of bad conſequence.

To keep a Horſe from triping or ſtumbling.

His fore ſhoe muſt be turned up a little at the toe, and yet have ſubſtance ſufficiently left in it for wear.

A Horſe's hind Shoe.

It ſhould be ſtrong, and lye cloſe behind, to keep gravel from entering his heels. On the contrary, it is too common a fault committed in making a hind ſhoe too weak and hollow.

Of ſtrengthening a Shoe by bloom Iron, or Steeling its face.

I am told, that there is a way practiſed in a northern part of England, of making a plough-ſheer and horſe's ſhoe laſt longer than ordinary, by making a creviſe about it, between the nails and the outſide, wherein they lay bits of bloom iron; then putting it into the fire, the bloom runs and fills the creviſes, remaining ſo faſt to the iron ſhoe, that it will never part, but wear longer than ſteel. The ſame on a ſhare point on the land ſide of it, where they make a creviſe while the ſhare is hot, and melt bloom in it the length of a finger. Thus a horſe ſhoe

ſhoe and a ſhare point, may be prevented from wearing out a good while. One ſhoe thus is ſaid to wear out three common ſhoes.

Another way to make a ſhoe wear long, is to ſteel all the face of it; and on this account, we pay two-pence for laying on a bit of ſteel on the toe of the ſhoe.

For a Horſe's Foot, that is hurt by ill ſhoeing, or that has been forced to travel without a Shoe.

Break a couple of new laid eggs, and after the gravel has been picked out of his foot, clap it on, and put upon it cow dung, and he will be well by morning, it is ſaid; or pare his feet, and then ſtop up with hog's lard and bran boiled together, bind it all round his feet, or ſtop up every night with cow dung and vinegar.

Of bleeding Horses.

Why a Horſe ought not to be blooded for a Cold.

ALTHOUGH this is generally done, becauſe it is thought to be attended with a fever; yet in a common cold, it is thought wrong; for in taking away ſome of the horſe's

blood, it weakens the reſt, and renders it leſs capable to reſiſt and break the cold.

To ſtop Bleeding.

Spirit of turpentine (not the oil) alone, is ſaid to ſtop bleeding, and heal the wound; but better, if mixed with a little oil of vitriol.

To prevent a Ganger in a Horſe's Neck, that is ill blooded.

In this caſe, boil rue with Caſtile ſoap in chamber-lye, and bathe the ſwelled part.

Bleeding Race Horſes.

At Newmarket, ſome bleed once in ſix weeks, but at home, as they ſee occaſion, eſpecially when they perceive knots. However, by the way, let this be obſerved, *viz.* That if blood is taken away too frequently, or if it be ſeldom, and in too large a quantity; what is then left behind, becomes the weaker, and leſs able to perform what nature requires to keep a horſe in full health and ſtrength. And thus (as an ingenious author has hinted) it may be the means of breeding diſtempers, inſtead of preventing and curing them.

Of Horses Eyes.

The Management of a Horſe's diſtempered Eye, by a Lord's Groom.

He ſays, a horſe may have a black or white cataract, as in a human body; if black, it is incurable. To find the difference, take loaf ſugar and diſſolve it in water; ſquirt it two or three times into the eye, or oftner in a week. This will raiſe a rough ſkin or ſlim. Then blow in ſome gunpowder through a quill, to eat it off. Next you are to ſquirt ſome of the ſugar water into his eye again, and it will cleanſe it. This will cure a white cataract. But if a humour cauſes it, you muſt firſt purge, and then proceed as above.

Another.

Blow dryed hen-dung into the horſe's eyes.

Another Way to take off the Philm of a Horſe's Eye.

Take white vitriol and roach allum, each a ſcruple finely powdered, and add half a quarter

of ſpring water; and with a feather, morning and evening, put the leaſt quantity you well can into his eyes, and in three or four days, his eyes will be clear.

If a Horſe has a bite or blow on the Eye.

Mix honey and fine powdered ginger, with the juice of celandine, and apply it with a feather twice a day. If the eye-lids are ſwelled and turned almoſt in and out with bliſters, uſe only a mixture of honey, white ſugar-candy, and anoint twice a day till well. If from foul blood, bleed and purge firſt, then anoint with freſh butter, one ounce; lapis caliminaris, and jett, each prepared, two drachms, roman vitriol in powder, ſix grains; warm it, and with a feather ſtroke between the eye-lids every night and morning; at noon, waſh by a ſponge, with warm milk and water; and if very bad; clap a towel under his jaw.

Beſt of Eye-Water for a Horſe's Eyes.

Take lapis caliminaris, venetian bole, beſt white vitriol, each one ounce; boil them in four quarts of water, in an earthen glazed pipkin, till it comes to one quart. Then add two drachms of ſugar of lead; ſalt of vitriol, two drachms; camphire diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, a quarter of an ounce; tincture of aloes, half an ounce; red roſe-water, a quarter of a pint; pre-

prepared tutty, half an ounce: mix and keep it in a bottle for uſe. This is ſaid to exceed all other eye-waters whatſoever, even to cure the ſtroke of whipcord on the eye; which if ſwelled by that or a blow, firſt boil butter and beer with ſage leaves, and waſh with it till the ſwelling is gone, then uſe the eye-water.

Another Receipt to eat of the Philm of a Horſe's Eye; or if it it has had a Blow.

Burn white vitriol, take a drachm and a half of it in powder, with a ſcruple of French verdigreaſe, two drachms of lapis tutia, and half an ounce of lapis-caliminaris, all powdered, and mingled with an ounce of freſh butter; which when uſed, beſmear a feather with a little of it, and apply it to the eye.

An Obſervation on bad Eyes.

If one eye runs and the other be clear, the running eye will come good again, but will be ſo next year. Bad eyes generally happen from the like defect in the male and female.

Another.

If you can ſee your face in his eye, there is no danger of its being in a bad condition at that time. Yet till after two or three years old, there

there is no certainty of a horſe's eye ſtanding quite clear and ſound afterwards.

When a Horſe's Eyes ſtands good.

If a horſe's eyes ſtand good till he is ſeven years old, they generally ſtand good always after.

On driving a Team of Horses.

The good and bad Management of driving a Team of Horſes.

A Team ought not to draw hard at firſt ſetting out, nor preſently after watering, becauſe their belly's being full, may endanger their wind. 2. That if a team is drove up hill, they ought to be winded, by being ſtopt and reſted now and then. 3. If a horſe ſo reſted, is perceived to lean on his collar, he ought to be put back from it; for this, ſome horſes are apt to do, and fall down, to the endangering his wind.

A driver may jade the beſt horſe in England, if he lets one draw a great deal more than the other.

To

To keep Horses in Health.

A Curious gentleman carried diapenté powder in his pocket, and would give a horſe an ounce of it amongſt his corn, when on a journey.

Chamber-lye given to Horſes.

This is a practice with many farmers of late. A gentleman, a correſpondent of mine, is ſo curious, that he obliges his ploughman or horſe-keeper, to keep chamber-lye three days in a great earthen jar, before he gives any to his horſe amongſt his manger-meat, that it may acquire the ſtronger body. And this he frequently gives them, eſpecially in the ſpring and fall, for cleanſing their blood, killing worms, increaſing appetite, lengthening wind, and very much prevents a horſe catching cold.

To keep a Horſe in Health.

Take turmeric ſeed, hempſeed, antimony and flour of brimſtone; give them mixed, as much as will lie in a cockle-ſhell at a time amongſt his corn twice a day. This is a right quantity to ſweeten his blood, kill worms, encreaſe his appetite,

petite, lengthen his wind, and make his coat fine. But if too much of this is given, it may do more harm than good; therefore a little at a time and often is beſt in a maſh or otherwiſe. But this receipt will be improved, if you give liver of antimony inſtead of the common antimony.

To ſweeten a Horſe's Blood.

Some give half a handful of bay-berries in powder, and half a handful of juniper berries in powder, in a quart or three pints of ale, two or three times a year. Others think it better to give a horſe an ounce of liver of antimony amongſt his dry manger-meat once every day for a week together; but then the horſe muſt not catch cold.

Another for the ſame.

A perſon I well know, uſes the following method. He gives common antimony, ſome flour of brimſtone, and ſome bruiſed fennugreek in ſmall quantities.

For a ſick Horſe.

A farrier boiled a lump of Venice treacle as big as a wallnut in three pints of milk; and when off the fire, he put in a quartern of brandy, and gave it the horſe out of a horn.

But

But Mr. Mortimer carries this farther, ſaying, That an ounce of cochineal powdered, a pennyworth of methridate, and as much Venice treacle, is a very comfortable drink if given in a pint of ſack.

How to preſerve a HORSE in good Fleſh, Health, and feeding and fattening of him.

HALF an ounce of tobacco has been given at a time amongſt his manger-meat, and ſo continued for near a week together, on purpoſe to create a horſe a fine coat, and cure cracked or greaſy heels; for this drys up foul humours, prevents the breeding of worms, and increaſes his appetite.

Another Way to keep a Horſe in Health.

Keep chamber-lye made by young people in a glazed pot or jar, well covered three or four days before it is made uſe of; then give a little at a time among his corn and hay.

This, if managed with diſcretion, will ſo increaſe a horſe's appetite, as to provoke him to eat his litter. It will alſo give him an improved ſkin, kill worms, purify his blood, and

is

good for ſeveral other diſeaſes incident to the bodies of horſes; inſomuch, that the giving chamber-lye to horſes is more and more in practice.

A Purge for a Horſe.

Take one ounce and a quarter of Barbadoes aloes, and let it lie in a lump before the fire, till it becomes ſoft; then work into it with your hand, 40 drops of oil of anniſeeds. Or,

Take one ounce and half of ſoccatrine aloes, three drachms of ſenna-leaves powdered, one ounce of extract of Caſſia; nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon and galenigal root powdered, of each two drachms; mix as much ſolutive ſyrup of roſes, as will make all into a ſtiff maſs, and this into two balls, given with a pint of warm ale to waſh them down in a morning, and faſt the horſe ſix or ſeven hours after it.

An excellent Receipt for the ſpeedy fattening and and feeding of Cattle, either in the Houſe or at Graſs; ſent me by an eminent Doctor of Phyſic in the Weſt Country, who has been pleaſed to correſpond with me by Letters for ſeven Years.

January 5, 1757.

Mr. Ellis,

I have thought of the following cordial balls for the ſpeedy feeding and fattening of cattle kept in the ſtable or at graſs. It is good

likewiſe for many diſtempers in horſes and cattle. nor ſhould the farmer be ever without them, viz. Two quarts of wheat bran, fennugreek, coriander and anniſeeds, of each one pound, (bruiſe them if you pleaſe) and half a pound of flour of ſulphur; mix theſe well together, and make into balls about the bigneſs of a hen's egg, with the following mixture:

Take a pint of Norway tar, one pound of honey, a pint of common treacle, and one pound ſalt: Let theſe ſtand together over night in a pitcher, in two quarts or more of new cow's milk. Then take a dozen of hen's eggs, ſhells and all bruiſed in a mortar, and beat them up in the above mixture for about half an hour with a lath or flat ſtick, and make up your balls with it, remembering to roll them in bran, and likewiſe to keep them covered over with bran for uſe; adding more milk or bran, as you find occaſion, for your making them up.

Give one of theſe balls to your feeding bullocks, or ſick horſe, the firſt thing in a morning, faſting the beaſt for an hour afterwards, for a month, longer or ſhorter, as you ſee neceſſary.

This ball is a real cordial, cheap and eaſily made; it will ſtrengthen and warm the ſtomach of the beaſt, invigorate and comfort the whole machine, and cauſe him to feed heartily. Diſſolve the ball in warm cow's milk, and give it out of a drenching-horn.

A famous Purge.

Take an ounce and half of the fineſt aloes, and half an ounce of agaric, and roots of flower-de-luce, and of Florence orice, of each an ounce; pound all theſe three to powder, and mingle them with a quart of milk, warm as it comes from the cow; keep the horſe bridled for ſix hours before, and ſix hours after the taking of it, without diſcontinuing the uſual diet.

This purge will operate effectually, and do much ſervice towards preparing him for fattening.

A famous Receipt to make a Horſe ſound and fat in fourteen Days, which before was lean and full of inward Sickneſs.

Take of wheat flour ſix pounds, anniſeeds two ounces, cummin ſeeds ſix drachms, carthamus one drachm and half, ſallad oil one pint, honey one pound, fennugreek-ſeeds one ounce and two drachms, brimſtone powder one ounce and half, and white-wine two quarts. Theſe muſt be made into a paſte, all being firſt beat into powder, and then ſifted and kneeded together, and ſo made into balls. At every watering, put one of theſe balls into his cold water, which he drink mornings and evenings for fourteen days. If at firſt he refuſes, faſt him till he will drink it.

To cure a Surfeit, greaſy Heels, purify a Horſe's Blood, and cauſe him to feed and fatten in a little Time.

This is generally allowed to anſwer the end of all theſe: Give a horſe two ounces of liver of antimony in a maſh of oats or bran. But though this is a moſt efficacious medicine, it muſt be uſed with care and judgment; that is to ſay, as it will open the pores of a horſe's body more than ordinary, he muſt be prevented from catching cold, or the remedy may be worſe than the diſeaſe.

Of Wounds, Swellings, and Tumours, &c.

THESE are very incident to horſes, as they happen by one accident or other, which if not cured in time, may turn to fiſtulas or cankers, &c.

To diſſolve a Swelling.

Take marſh-mallows, penny-royal, melliot and camomile, as much of theſe herbs as a little boy's hand can contain; fennel, cummin and anniſeeds, half an ounce of each; boil theſe in

water and vinegar till they become like pap; then mix bean flour and oil of camomile with it, and apply it warm as a poultice; and if occaſion renew it. Or, mix ointment of marſh-mallows, honey and black ſoap, with ſome brandy, and rub well in.

To diſperſe a Swelling.

Take groundſel, marſh-mallows, common mallows and violet-leaves, a handful of each; flour of fennegreek and linſeed, with gooſe-greaſe, a handful of each; boil theſe in water to a proper conſiſtence, ſtirring it well as it boils, and apply it; or apply bazillicon to it.

For a Horſe's gravelly Foot, or prick of an Nail, or for curing other Wounds.

Take of ſuccatrine aloes, three drachms, half an ounce of gum benjamin, three drachms of ſtorax, myrrh ſix drachms, balſam of Peru half an ounce; powder all, and put them with a pint of ſpirit of wine into a two-quart wide-mouthed glaſs bottle, corked looſely; let in ſtand in ſand in an iron pot over a gentle fire for 24 hours, and ſhake it at times for the better diſſolving the ingredients; dip ſome tow in the liquor, or a rag, and apply it to the wounded part.

For

For the Vives in Horses.

THE vives are flat kernels, appearing in ſhape like a bunch of grapes, from the horſes ears towards his throat; occaſioned chiefly by bad blood, and may kill him if not cured.

Melt tar, bay ſalt and frankincenſe powder, with hog's lard, and rub it in at times for three or four days, in order for ripening the kernels; then cut them open to let out the corruption, and heal with lard, powdered verdigreaſe and horſe-turpentine mixed. It will alſo be neceſſary to let him blood.

A ſecond Receipt for the Vives.

Take a pennyworth of pepper, beaten into fine powder, a ſpoonful of ſwine's greaſe; mix them well together, and convey the mixture equally into both the ears of a horſe; then tie or ſtitch them up and ſhake them, that the medicine may ſink downwards: This being done, let him blood in the neck and temple vein.

Of warranting Horses ſound at ſelling them.

IF a dealer, or any other perſon, warrants a horſe ſound at ſelling, and the horſe at the ſame time is glandered, or is under ſome diſtemper not viſible to the buyer; he may be returned in nine days time, and the ſeller obliged to return the money.

A cauſe of this ſort was tried at Hertford aſſizes, where the buyer recovered his money and damage upon ſuch an occaſion.

Of the Splent, and Curb or Windgal in Horses.

MArkham's old book ſays, make a ſlit the bigneſs of a barley-corn in the ſkin, and dip a little lint in oil of Origanum, and thruſt it into the hole; cover it with a cloth, and let it lie till it eats off the part, or till nature diſcharges it. But ſince this the receipt is much altered by late authors.

One

One ſays, take of new oil four ounces, of mercury ſublimate in powder half an ounce, of camphire two drachms, and half an ounce of oil of Origanum; mix and apply it to the part every day. And for a curb, the very ſame except the mercury.

Another author ſays, ſhave off the hair, beat it with a ſtick, prick the ſkin here and there with a nail; lay on a ſtrong bliſter for three days, and when taken off, rub in half a drachm of oil of Origanum, with as much oil of vitriol mixed, and give him moderate exerciſe.

And for wind-galls, melt burgundy pitch, a little ſoft ſoap and bees-wax, and apply it hot as a plaiſter.

For the Spavin and Quitter.

FOR a ſpavin, uſe oil of Origanum as aforeſaid, as for the ſplent. But take care this burning oil is not uſed too much, nor too often, leaſt it endanger the bone; for if it is applied too much, it will eat in and endanger the bone, as a judicious writer has obſerved. Twice or thrice uſing will eat off a quitter.

For the Ringbone in Horses.

THE ringbone is an excreſſence of fleſh growing between hair and hoof on the fore foot, of a griſly, hard ſubſtance. To cure it, cut it to the quick with a penknife before it gets round the part, and put ſome powdered freſh lime on a rag and lay on the place; reſt the horſe three or four days in the ſtable, and then renew it.

This malady gives a horſe great pain, but will be relieved by the lime; and if not cured in time, it will cauſe the horſe to go very lame.

A Liſt of Receipts from Brahan Harker,

For curing Horses of various Diſtempers.

Who is ſaid to have ſerved the King of Sardinia as Groom; and quitting his Service, came to England in the Year 1750. and brought over with him a fine Race-Horſe, ſaid to be worth fourſcore Pounds.

For

For a Strain or Bruiſe in a Horſe.

TAKE oil of ſpike and oil of earth-worms, each a pennyworth, mixed with a little oil of turpentine; and apply the mixture, rubbing it in.

To make a Purge for a Horſe.

Take aloes one ounce, cream of tartar one once, rhubarb two drachms, ſena one drachm, and one drachm of oil of anniſeeds; make all up with ſyrup of buckthorn.

A Receipt for the Mange.

Take three quarts of chamber-lye, and one handful of dock-roots, one handful of elecampane roots, and boil them well together; when it comes off the fire, put in a handful of ſalt, three ounces of ſtone brimſtone, three ounces of hog's lard, one pound of black ſoap, and two pennyworth of white hellebore-root. Waſh or rub the whole in, three mornings together, all over the horſe's body; after which, take ſome blood away.

For a Strain or Sprain.

Take oil of Exeter, oil of ſwallows, oil of camomile, oil of worms, oil of St. John's wort, oil of bricks, oil of bays, and linſeed oil, of each

one ounce; marſh-mallows ointment one ounce and half. Melt the marſh-mallows ointment, and mix them together:

A common green Ointment for a Wound in a Horſe.

Take two ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of roſin, verdigreaſe, and one of hog's lard; ſimmer the hog's lard, bees-wax and roſin, over a gentle fire till diſſolved; let it ſtand a while, and then ſtir in your verdigreaſe in fine powder; keep it ſtirring till it is cold.

Another Receipt for a Strain.

Take oil of time, oil of ſwallows, oil of earth-worms, and nerve oil, of each one ounce; mix altogether in a bottle, and chafe well.

For the Farcy.

Take lapis calimnaris, tutty, white tartar, crocus mettalorum, bole armoniac and letharge, of each an ounce, and ſublimate mercury one drachm, mix with treacle. After giving this drink or ball, you may add to the next, half an ounce of crocus mettalorum, and half a drachm of ſublimate. If you give it in a ball, add to it flour of ſulphur to make it into a conſiſtence; and waſh the buds with chamber-lye mixed with ſoap ſuds, ſuch as you ſhave withal, and diſſolve allum

allum in the ſame. This is as ſafe abroad as in the ſtable, but give the horſe no corn.

A comfortable Drink and Balls, for a Horſe.

Take diapente, powder of liquorice, carraway in powder, of each half an ounce; ſaffron one drachm, juniper berries one ounce in powder; conſerve of juniper two drachms, powder of aniſeeds and elecampane, each two drachms. This is readier and cheaper than lending to a farrier, and giving him half a crown for a drink.

Take ſulphur four ounces, aniſeeds two ounces, powdered liquorice four ounces, brown ſugar candy ſix ounces, treacle four ounces, oil of cloves four drachms, tar two ounces; mix all into balls. If the powders are not ſufficient to make it into a conſiſtence, add more powder of ſulphur and a little liquorice powder.

So far the Groom's Receipts.

Of the Gripes and Strangullion.

Gripes and Strangullion cured.

WHEN in company with a perſon on the road, he aſſured me he cured his horſe of the gripes, by mixing ſweet ſpirit of nitre with powdered grains of paradiſe. This will ſurely anſwer, whether the gripes proceed from wind,

wind, worms, or a ſtoppage of urine; and muſt be a good receipt, as the ſpirit is a great provoker of urine, and the grains for the wind.

Hen-dung will gripe a horſe, and their feathers may choak him; therefore keep them out of the ſtable.

Gripes cured by a London Carman.

Take half a pint of beef brine, and mix it with half a pint of gin, one ounce of pepper, one ounce of henbane ſeed, and one ounce of fennel ſeed. The henbane provokes ſleep.

Strangullion or Gripes.

Balſam of capivi three pennyworth, London treacle one ounce, Diapente one ounce, horſe ſpice one ounce, Caſtile ſoap ſhaved fine, one ounce. Give theſe in a quart of ale.

The Way that an old Farmer uſed to cure his Horſes of the Gripes, which has been practiſed above forty Years.

His way was to give two ſpoonfuls of ſweet oil in half a pint of gin, with as much pepper as will lie on a half crown piece. Upon giving this, he was trotted, and afterwards brought to the dunghill to provoke him to piſs; and thus he was ſurely cured.

Another

Another for the Strangullion.

Fill the bole of a pipe half full of pepper, and put it into a mare's ſheath about the length of a finger, and it will cauſe her to ſtale quickly on being rid.

Another for the ſame.

Take a piece of Caſtile ſoap as big as a wall-nut, and diſſolve it in a pint of warm ale or more; then add a ſpoonful of oil of turpentine.

Another.

Mix three ſpoonfuls of fine wood aſhes with half a pint of renner, and give it in a pint of ale.

Another.

Take half a pint of gin; and having maſhed a head of garlick, ſqueeze its juice into the gin, and add 15 or 20 drops of oil of turpentine.

Another.

Beat an egg, ſhell and all, into a maſh conſiſtence; mix the ſame with ſoot, and give it the horſe.

To

To provoke Urine in Horses.

BEAT a handful of parſley root with half a pound of anniſeeds; boil them in a quart of ſtrong beer or more; then ſtrain it, and add to the liquor half a pound of oyſter-ſhell powder, which give him warm out of a horn.

Of the Worms in Horses.

To cure a Horſe of the Worms.

BEAT ſtone brimſtone into fine powder, which far exceeds the flour of brimſtone in ſtrength; give as much of this as will lie on a crown piece, with a little ſavin cut ſmall, every morning and night for ſome time. This is in practice with a gentleman's groom.

For preventing the Breed of Worms; or if bred, to kill them.

Cut wormwood, ſavin, and box-leaves ſmall, and give it the horſe ſpring and fall amongſt his manger-meat.

Another

Another Remedy.

Boil tobacco in ale; ſtrain and give it out of a horn.

Another.

An apothecary in Oxfordſhire told me, he gives an ounce of powder of dried ſavin amongſt the manger-meat of his two horſes, now and then.

Another.

Give half a pint of ſalt in a pint and half of water, twice a week, out of a horn.

Another for the Worms.

Sweeten a pint of milk very well, and put into it a ſpoonful of the juice of ſavin, and the worms will feed on it till they burſt.

Another.

Beat two ounces of bole armoniac to powder, and give it in a pint of tar water.

Another.

Half a pint of ſalt, is enough for half a buſhel of grains, mixed with chaff; but for this purpoſe, the grains ſhould be more hearty than common grains, becauſe the ſweetneſs of them invites the worms to feed; therefore ſalt given

in

in a malt-maſh is rather better. A farmer gave this three ſeveral times, and the worms came away as often; after which, the horſe thrived apace.

To kill Worms, expel Wind, and increaſe the Appetite.

Take the young buds of wallnuts, and ſoak them in chamber-lye, with ſome rue, and a quarter of an ounce of aloes; which laſt will diſſolve in the liquor. Strain, and give three doſes to a horſe; and now and then give oats in chamber-lye.

Another.

Take mercurius dulcis finely levigated, one drachm; powder of horſe aloes, half an ounce; oil of anniſeeds, 20 drops. Mix the whole up carefully with a little honey, or butter or lard, into a ball not too ſoft; which give a horſe early in the morning faſting, with moderate exerciſe for three or four hours after it. Let him drink no cold water that day, but warm water wherein bran has been ſcalded. If half an ounce of aloes does not purge enough the firſt time, increaſe it to three quarters the next, giving this doſe now and then for three times.

This is a ſure purge to deſtroy worms and bots.

Another for the Worms.

Give honey in milk to bring them together; afterwards give wood ſoot in warm milk; the

ſoot

ſoot will make them ſick. After this ſoot drink, give him clean milk to waſh the bitterneſs away. A little ſalt amongſt the ſoot will make it more effectual.

A Ball for the Worms.

Make a ball as big as a pidgeon's egg with Barbadoes aloes, which being of a pitchy ſubſtance, work it between your fingers by the fireſide; wrap it up in a brown piece of paper wetted, and with the end of a ſtick, thruſt it down the horſe's throat, and give him a pint of ale afterwards to waſh it down; give it him in a morning early, and directly ride him a walking pace for two or three hours, and let him drink a ſup at every pond he comes to. Then at eleven o'clock give him dry meat; and in the afternoon ride him; give him water as before, then dry meat; do the ſame next morning, and it will be a day after before it works. This purge and one more, to be given a week after, will bring away bots and worms, if he has any in his body.

Another.

Give a drachm of mercurus dulcis in two drachms of pillæ cochiæ, with ten drops of oil of anniſeeds; make it into a ball, and give it the horſe over night, and faſt him till next morning.

Of

Of curing Wounds, Bruiſes, Swellings, Mallenders, &c.

To reduce a Swelling in a Horſe's Back, or elſewhere.

MAKE uſe of ointment of tobacco, ſold at the apothecary's.

Bleeding at a Horſe's Noſe.

Bleeding at the noſe, is certainly a forerunner of the glanders. For this, ſquirt the compound oil of vitriol and turpentine up his noſtrils.

To ſtop Bleeding in a Horſe or other Beaſt.

Scrape the outſide of a porridge-pot, and apply it as a plaiſter. It will preſently ſtop the bleeding.

For the prick of a Nail.

Melt horſe turpentine, and then mix ſome ſpirit of wine; which apply to the part, putting ſome tow over it, and ſplinter up.

A good healing Ointment for any Wound.

Yellow roſin about the bigneſs of an egg, melted over a gentle fire in a clean pipkin; about the ſame quantity of bees-wax, melted in the ſame manner. Add half a pound of hog's lard; when that is diſſolved, put in two ounces of honey; and when melted, add half a pound of common horſe turpentine; keep it gently boiling and ſtirring with a ſtick all the time. When the turpentine is diſſolved, put in two ounces of verdigreaſe, powdered very fine; (but be ſure to obſerve the pipkin while on the fire, for it will riſe very ſuddenly) let it take two or three wabbles a ſecond time, and then take it off and ſtrain it through a courſe ſieve into a clean earthen veſſel, and keep it covered for uſe.

You will obſerve, that this horſe ointment, uſed in caſe of a prick, muſt after dropping hot into the prick or hole, be ſtopped up with tow, and ſpliced in with a couple of croſs ſplints; and that his foot is to be kept in the turnep poultice, and in two nights it will make a perfect cure, if you have not been too free with your penknife; if you have, a longer time will be required.

To make the Turnep Poultice.

Boil turneps tender, or for want of them any other greens; ſqueeze out the water, and maſh them with two or three ounces of hog's lard.

Put this poultice into a cloth, and tie his foot therein all night as hot as you can.

This poultice and ointment will cure a horſe lame in the heel or hoof, by a tread, or by gravel; for it will ſuck it out, and fill again with ſound fleſh, and make the hoof grow over it ſooner and better than any medicine whatſoever. Or, if a horſe's legs are ſwelled and cracked, waſh them forthwith with hot water, and then apply the turnep poultice.

For a gauled Back.

Waſh firſt with warm brandy, then lay a plaiſter on of thick leather with whites of eggs mixed with flour.

For a cut Hoof.

Waſh the part firſt, then ſquirt ſome urine into the wound, next bruiſe gunpowder, lay it on the part and fire it. It hardens and cures at once, ſo that a horſe will travel directly. The ſame for a tread; waſh and fill the cavity with gunpowder. This prevents a quitter.

A gauled ſore Back to cure.

Apply a ſtrong brine, or a navel-gall; then the three compound oils of turpentine, oil of vitriol and train oil, in a mixture. The firſt and laſt

laſt drys, and the other heats much; the laſt ſhould be ſpirit of wine.

Another.

Beat up horſe turpentine with the yolk of an egg in a mortar, and apply it as a plaiſter. If proud fleſh ariſe, ſtrew ſome burnt allum over the wound as a laſt dreſſing, on a pledget of tow, and bind it on the part; or uſe a very ſtrong brine.

The Pack-horſe Man's Way to cure a ſore Back.

As ſoon as they come into an inn, they waſh with ſalt water, then mix equal parts of urine and brine, which being made hot, they apply; and by often repeating it, makes a cure. They ſometimes apply tanners ouze, which is a liquor that remains after leather has been tanned in it.

To cure a green Wound, and dry up an old one.

Take of allum and white copperas, each two drachms; boil theſe in a gallon of wate five minutes, then take it off the fire, and add two drachms of camphire, diſſolved in four ounces of ſpirit of wine; when cold, bottle it for uſe; warm it when uſed. If you think fit, you may add two ounces of bole armoniac.

For a Swelling or Sprain.

Mix an ounce of oil of turpentine with two ounces of ſalt-petre, and a pint of old verjuice; rub it in hot on the ſwelling or ſprain. It is an excellent remedy.

For a Scab or Moiſt in the Heel of a Horſe, or elſewhere.

Steep two ounces of Brazil tobacco in a pint of ſpirit of wine half an hour; rub it in well once a day.

A deſperate Prick of a Nail cured.

The farrier cut away ſome of the hoof, to make the more room for the oils to enter. He then applied the compound oil of vitriol and turpentine; after that a mixture of roſin, burgundy pitch, and horſe turpentine melted together, and farthered him with a hot poker; then put a rag over it, and nailed on a patten ſhoe. He dreſſed it twice with the oil and pitch mixture; and the third dreſſing was with wound-water, that hardened and cured.

A cheap, ready, and effectual Ointment for curing a Horſe's Wound.

Put ſome tar, horſe turpentine and mellilot into an iron ladle or other veſſel, and give it juſt a boil, for pouring it hot into a wound.

Dr.

Dr. Bracken's Wound-water is made thus.

Take half a pint of old verjuice, and diſſolve in the ſame two drachms of white mercury, and two drachms of copperas; boil it a little and keep it for uſe. When it is to be uſed, tie two or three ſmall feathers together, dip them into it and apply it, (to prevent and cure proud fleſh) as occaſion requires.

A Poultice for a deſperate Swelling in a Horſe's Leg, &c.

Take half a pound of honey, two ounces of black pepper powdered, a head of garlick, a ſpoonful of made muſtard, and a little hog's lard; beat and mix them up together for a poultice.

The beſt of Ointments for curing Back-Sinew-Strains, Shoulder-Slips, Swellings, Worms, &c.

Mix an ounce of oil of vitriol with one ounce of oil of ſpike, and one ounce of oil of turpentine with two ounces of ointment of marſh-mallows over a gentle fire.

This excellent ointment, none ſhould be without that keep draught or ſaddle-horſes; but have it always in readineſs in a gallipot. It reduces ſwellings, heals wounds free of proud fleſh in broken knees or back, or in any other part; ſprains of any ſort, and many other accidents in-

cident to horſes. Make this ointment in the day-time, for it may take fire if done by candle-light.

A Liquid for a Sprain in any part of a Horſe.

Mix a pint of old verjuice with one ounce of oil of turpentine, and two ounces of ſalt-petre; rub it well in a ſtrained part. It is a very valuable remedy.

For a Mallender.

Scratch it till it almoſt bleeds, and rub in black ſoap or gooſe-greaſe; or mix brandy and linſeed oil together, and rub it in well now and then.

A better Remedy.

Dry bay ſalt, and beat it fine with gunpowder, mix this with hog's lard, and anoint the ſame.

The cankered Tongue of a Horſe.

Mix powdered brick with flour of brimſtone, powdered allum, and a little ſpirit of wine. Tie a rag at the end of a ſtick and rub the horſe's tongue.

Spavin to cure in its beginning.

Blindfold the horſe and throw him; beat the young ſpavin to a jelly, and apply oil of turpentine and oil of vitriol in a mixture.

Curb

Curb to Cure.

This being of a bony ſubſtance, is an excreſſence in a horſe. If taken in time, it may be cured by repeated applications of ſpirit of wine, mixed with oil of Origanum.

But notwithſtandiug the account I have given, how to make ſeveral very good ointments; yet as Dr. Bracken's green ointment is in much reputation, I ſhall here tranſcribe it.

Dr. Bracken's famous green Ointment for curing Wounds in Horſes.

Take roſin and burgundy pitch, of each half a pound; freſh butter clarified, two pounds; bees-wax, two ounces; horſe turpentine, four ounces; French verdigreaſe in fine powder, ſix drachms. Melt the hardeſt ſubſtance, then add the butter; and when it is taken from the fire, ſtir in the verdigreaſe little by little, and ſo keep doing till the whole is near cold; or at leaſt till it comes of ſuch a conſiſtence, as will hinder the powder from ſinking down to the bottom of the pot.

The doctor ſays, this ointment will cure any freſh wound in man or beaſt, provided it is not mortal.

The afore-mentioned black ſalve, mixed with butter of antimony (which laſt is of a cauſtic nature) is ſaid to cure a cankered foot.

To eat off the Film or Skin that grows over the Eye.

Where ſkin is growing over the eye: Take an egg, break it on the top, and take out the yolk, and add to the white, a little fine powder ſalt, and ſet it on the fire till it comes to a ſubſtance for crumbling to powder. This powder mix with honey, and put it into the horſe's eye with a feather. If you find it not ſharp enough to eat off the ſkin, then blow the powder into the eye with a quill.

The Method of curing a Setfaſt.

Take a nail crooked at its point, and with it tear up the horny ſkin on the ſore; when it is raiſed by the nail, cut it off with a ſharp knife; waſh the wound with chamber-lye, and ſkin it over with ſoot mixed with cream, and then ſtrew over it powder of oyſter ſhells.

To ſuppurate and break a Swelling in any Part of a Horſe.

Take ſouthernwood, which is a warm herb, dry and powder it, then take barley meal, as much one as the other; mix theſe together with the yolks of eggs, till it becomes a ſalve; apply it on a plaiſter to any ſwelling, impoſthume or patch, and it will ripen, break and heal.

To

To make a tired Horſe travel again well.

Arſmart is a very hot, biting herb, growing in wet ditches, and in many wet places; put a parcel of it under the ſaddle of a tired horſe, and it will make him travel again well.

A ſore Back of a Horſe to cure.

Mix tincture of aloes with tincture of myrrh and ſpirit of wine, all in like quantity, with a little oil of turpentine, which apply now and then; and if a horſe in this condition is rid, then lay a ſheep-ſkin on the ſore place under the ſaddle; or lay a plaiſter on the part ſpread with Dr. Bracken's ointment. This if made uſe of in time, may prevent a fiſtula, ſet-faſt, &c. and if proud fleſh, apply burnt allum powder.

Of Sprains of any Kind.

For the Wrench or Slip of a Horſe's Shoulder.

MIX nerve oil, bole armoniac and Caſtile ſoap, a pound of each; boil the mixture and ſtir it well all the time it is boiling; keep it in a glazed pot for uſe. This is a good receipt, but

but does not come near up to the mixture of the two oils of vitriol or turpentine, mixed either with train oil, or ointment of marſh-mallows; or with the following mixture, which is for a ſprain any where.

Take two ſpoonfuls of oil of turpentine and mix with one ounce of oil of Origanum, and one ounce of ſweet oil, and two drachms of camphire diſſolved in a little brandy.

To make the compound Oil with Oil of Vitriol and Turpentine, &c.

Although I have before fully ſhewn how to make this compound oil, I ſhall here make it further known, as it is the moſt excellent oil that ever was yet invented for the ſervice of a hurt or diſtempered horſe.

Put a quarter of a pint of oil of turpentine into a phial, and then put to it a large tea ſpoonful of oil of vitriol; give it one ſhake without a cork in it, and it will preſently ferment and ſmoak; keep it in the phial by itſelf. In another phial add to it a quarter of a pint of train oil; and in a gallipot, mix an ounce of marſh-mallows with it. Thus you have it in three ſeveral ſhapes, and which for their excellent ſervices, no farmer ought to be without them.

An eaſy, quick Remedy for a Strain or ſtretching a Sinew beyond Strength.

Beat one ounce of Venice or oil of turpentine, with three or four ſpoonfuls of brandy, or better

ter

ter if ſpirits of wine, and rub it in with a hot fire ſhovel.

For a Horse's Cold, and broken Wind.

For a Cold.

MIX one ounce of Venice treacle with three pennyworth of ſaffron, and half a pound of common treacle; ſlice ſome crumbs of bread, and give it in a quart of ale. Keep the horſe warm, and give him warm water, &c. and a maſh.

Another to cure a Horſe of a Cold.

Put one ounce of London treacle, and one ounce of Diapenté into a pint of ale, and give it the horſe out of a horn. This drink, and a rowel on each ſide a horſe's neck, is ſaid to have cured him.

Another.

Mix made muſtard with oil and vinegar, and give it in a pint of ale.

A Horſe's Cold though ſo bad as to be near, if not broken-winded and ſurfeited.

Take two ounces of ſyrup of coltsfoot, two ounces of Barbadoes tar, two ounces of ſugar-candy powdered, two ounces of elicampane powder, make all theſe with honey and wheat flour into a paſte, and give it in balls at four times, a day between each doſe.

Another.

Beat ground ivy in a mortar, and mix it up with honey and flour of brimſtone; give it him, and he will not heave that day.

A broken-winded Horſe helped for travelling.

When he is to travel, put a pail half full of malt-duſt and ſcalding water over it, that it may be in a liquid condition, and he will not want watering that day, but travel the better for it.

A Liquor that is very efficacious, and may entirely cure a Horſe juſt begun to be broken-winded, though it cannot when the Diſtemper is confirmed.

Take an ounce of linſeed bruiſed fine, half an ounce of Spaniſh liquorice, three ounces of honey, and three of common tar; mix the whole in new milk, and let it lie till the tar, honey and liquorice is diſſolved; and after the horſe has faſted

two

two or three hours, give it out of a horn, and and walk him directly for an hour or two.

The practice of an eminent Horſe-dealer to cure a Horſe of a Cold.

He mixes whole malt with bran, and ſcalds them together, and after an hour's cooling gives it the horſe; which with repeating cures.

For fattening of Horses.

How a Farmer fed his Horſes with green Thetches moſt part of the Summer.

THIS farmer rents a very large farm, ſome of whoſe fields lie joining to mine, and keeps nine plough and cart-horſes, which he commonly feeds with green thetches in the ſtable very ſafely, by loading two or three carts at a time with mowed green thetches. He lets one cart ſtand loaded two days, while he takes his thetches out of an other, as he wants them, and puts them in a rack for his horſes; by which the green thetches have time to lie and ferment in the carts, and get diſcharged of their windy, raw, unwholſome quality, ſo as to make them a

ſafe

uſe food. However, to be the more ſecure, this farmer is ſure to feed his horſes on their firſt coming home from plough, on clover or natural hay, or other dry meat, and then gives them theſe green thetches.

Yotted Barley the greateſt fattener of a Horſe.

This was practiced by a maltſter and farmer, who took his yotted barley off the floor, as it was yotting or ſprouting to make it into malt. In this condition, the barley becomes a moſt ſweet and nouriſhing food, if given to a horſe in ſmall and frequent ſervings with a mixture of dry chaff, will give him a fine coat, and fatten him for ſale with great expedition.

Baiting Plough and Cart-horſes with whole Barley.

This is practiced by many farmers now and then, who give a peck of whole barley-corns amongſt ſix horſes in the manger, when they come into the ſtable, from a hard day's work. When they have eaten the barley, they give them ſome hay. This warms their mouths and ſtomaths, by their chewing the hard kernels. And if they have not barley ready threſhed, they give their barley in its ſtraw, which the horſe will pull out of the rack, and eat it as well as a changeable food.

A neighbour of mine, having been to fetch a waggon-load of bricks at a conſiderable diſtance, thought

thought his horſes had worked ſo hard, that he was afraid they would ſicken and die; but on giving them barley in the manger at their coming into the ſtable, they all did well. Thus given, it is an excellent firm meat, eſpecially in cold weather, for it will make them champ, and almoſt foam at the mouth, and keep them from catching cold. But if too much is given, and preſently watered on it, it is enough to kill them; for then it will ſwell in their maw or ſtomach, and very likely may prove fatal.

Plough-horſes fed with grinded Barley as their common Manger-meat.

One of our great farmers, has two or three quarters of barley grinded at our water-mill, where it is only juſt broke, for being an excellent, hearty food, given in a ſmall quantity in a mixture with cut chaff. And why it is ſo good horſe feed is, becauſe by thus grinding of barley, the horſes were prevented dunging it whole, which they are very apt to do, if given unground; and alſo apt to ſprout and grow in their ſtomach, to the endangering their lives: But being firſt broke and given with chaff, they will eat the chaff the better, and lick all up clean.

A Horſe fatted very expeditiouſly for Sale, by giving him ground Barley.

An eminent vale farmer in Buckinghamſhire, fatted his horſe in a month's time, by feeding him

him chiefly with ground malt juſt broke in the mill, which being mixed every time he gave it with bran, the horſe eat it greedily; and as the barley is of a hot nature, and the bran of a cool nature, the mixture agreed excellently well with the horſe, and gave him a fine coat.

Horſes fed with Thetches in their Straw.

I know a farmer that acts in this reſpect as I do; but his caſe was a little different from mine. He had a fie'd of thetches, not ripe in due time, which obliged him to mow them, though not full ripe; however, he got them into his barn in dry order, and gave them from time to time to his horſes, out of a rack in the ſtable, as they were in their haulm or ſtraw, and thus fed his horſes with them till near Chriſtmas, and they worked and thrived well, by thus eating the thetches in their haulm, which ſupplied the place of other corn and hay.

Another did the like, though the thetches were full ripe, and it ſucceeded well. Whereas, had the thetches been given clear of the ſtraw, they would be apt to heat and burn the horſe's body, to the breeding of diſtempers; and yet two many farmers venture it, and which is known by the horſe's ruſſet coats, occaſioned by their hot corn.

A Horſe choaked by a Feather.

A Farmer living about a mile from me, had one of his horſes choaked, by ſwallowing one or more feathers mixed amongſt his chaff, which happened by the careleſſneſs of the horſe-keeper's letting hens get into the chaff room. For few farmers are without ſuch a room to keep their cut chaff in; and the better to ſecure it againſt ſuch a fatal accident, we have a door to ſhut, and keep the chaff from hens, rats, &c.

How a Farmer fatted his Horſe for a Fair, with ſteeped Barley.

This was done by one who thought it the quickeſt and cheapeſt way to fat a horſe for a fair. After having prepared him before by common food, he put as much whole barley into a large tub, as contained enough to feed one horſe a week, and here let it ſtand twenty-four hours; then drawed off the water, and ſpread the ſteeped barley on a brick floor for keeping it ſweet and cool. Here it remained in a ſoft plump condition without ſprouting, and of which the farmer gave the horſe a pottle at a time twice a day, beſides oats, chaff and hay. This plentiful feeding, made the horſe fat, and carry a fine coat on him.

Horſe Meat improved by Chamber-lye.

This new method is now well known and practiſed by many of our Hertfordſhire farmers, who give it mixed with oats and chaff in the manger. And that it may the better anſwer this beneficial end, they keep it in a glazed large earthen pot or jar, till it is three days old before they begin to mix it with the horſes meat, and then they uſe very little of it at a time; for ſweetning the horſe's blood, deſtroying worms; creating appetite, and giving a horſe a ſtrong wind, and keeping him from catching cold; for a horſe that is thus uſed to chamber-lye, is not in danger of catching cold, like a horſe that eats none of it. A cart mare of mine ſnorted on the chamber-lye on firſt giving it her amongſt her manger-meat, and refuſed it, though mixed with oats; but on ſtrewing ſome bran over both, ſhe eat it, and at laſt became eager for it.

A Horſe fatted with ſcalded Oats.

The owner of him, put oats into a kettle of water over a fire, and made them ſcalding hot, then he took them off; and of theſe ſcalded oats, he gave them in a mixture with chaff, 3 times a day, and now and then put ſome fenugreek powder amongſt them, about as much at a time as would lye on half a crown, and ſometimes with a little flower of brimſtone amongſt it.

This

This, with hay, fats a horſe in three weeks time, provided ſtrong ale-wort be now and then rubbed over the manger and rack ſtaves. Theſe ingredients increaſe appetite, and give a fine coat.

Horſes fed by two great Farmers.

Theſe ſave their heavy ſweet horn grey-peaſe from being thraſhed out till March, and then mixing them with chaff and oats all the reſt of the year, at times when their horſes work. Their age and dryneſs, with the oats and chaff, prevents their griping quality.

The ingenious Mr. Evelyn, ſays, That you may give horſes grey-peaſe in their ſtraw, and it will whet their appetite, and reſtore them, if they are fallen away in their fleſh. But for this purpoſe, it ſhould be the right horn heavy Hertfordſhire grey-peaſe, that are thoroughly dry.

To fat a Horſe.

Another gives antimony, ſulphur and fennugreek powders in maſhes, as the very beſt way of giving it with corn and hay beſides, at other times. And alſo, now and then gives chamberlye in maſhes.

To fatten a Horſe with a mixed Food of Tills and Oats.

Tills are a red-coloured grain, about the bigneſs of gooſe ſhoot; of a very fattening nature, and very healthy for horſes; and are ſown by many Chiltern farmers, for improving their poor, chalky, and gravelly grounds. For which purpoſe, they are ſown amongſt oats, and thus become a ſort of double crop. For theſe ſpread in their growth, while the oats grows up upright as their tills grow in fields, they ſhade the roots of the oats and cauſe them to flouriſh; and as the tills and oats grow together, they are given together as a corn manger-feed to plough and cart-horſes, with a mixture of chaff; but when deſign'd to fatten a horſe for ſale, the tills and oats are mixed with ground barley or barley meal.

To make a Horſe thrive.

Anniſeeds, cummin ſeeds, liquorice and elecampane powders, and Diapenté powder, half an ounce of each; and give it in ſtrong beer, made firſt blood warm.

Horſes fed with Turneps.

In Suffolk, they draw turneps in time, and keep them in barns or other cloſe places, from

the power and hurt of frosts. These they give whole in a manger, which with hay or straw besides, serves their horses as a common food.

The Waggoner's best feeding Chaff.

Of all sorts of chaff, the waggoner prefers the cut clover chaff for feeding his horse, amongst other manger-meat; as being of a more hearty, fattening nature than other chaff; and the more if mixed with split beans or pease, or split dried thetches.

A Waggoner fed his Horses with choped Turneps.

This waggoner living at Chesham in Bucks, used to wash his turneps, cut them in pieces, and give them with cut chaff all the winter in the manger to his horses; which, with the help of hay, enabled them to perform their work well.

Of greasy and cracked Heels, and swelled Legs in Horses.

For swelled Legs, by their having Scratches.

TAKE a quarter of a pound of soap, a handful of bay salt, and a good quantity of soot, as also of misletoe, choped small; boil

all in a quart of chamber-lye, and bathe the legs warm with it two or three times a day, and bind a cloth about his legs.

Another.

Boil pitch, virgin's wax, rosin, galbanum, myrrh, zeadory, bdellium, and storax, and when cold, add bole armoniac and costus, finely powdered; boil all again and make a plaister, which wrap about the legs.

Another.

Take hog's lard, cow dung, chamber-lye, some verjuice, bole armoniac, and some brandy; boil all these together, and apply it to swelled legs.

Greasy Heels; by a Leicestershire Horse-doctor.

Boil two handfuls of wormwood seed bruised, with fine oatmeal in two quarts of milk; and when off the fire, mix a pound of horse turpentine with it, and apply it.

For a Horse that has greasy Heels and surfeited.

Take a pound of fennugreek-seed and a pound of flour of brimstone; give a spoonful of each in a mixture with manger-meat as scalded bran, or amongst chaff and oats, and give the quantity

twice

twice a day till the whole is taken; but ſoak the ſeed firſt, that it may the more eaſily be bruiſed, and thereby made fitter for digeſtion. Mind to keep the horſe warm during the curing; and alſo to ſoak his common corn in warm water, and his water muſt be a little warmed every time he drinks. This is ſaid to have cured a greaſy heeled horſe, when all other means have failed.

Greaſy Heels by an outward Application.

Mix tar with freſh greaſe, heat it well; and while hot rub it into his heels. This is a good remedy.

To dry a ſore greaſy Heel.

Boil roch allum and copperas in three pints of running water.

Another for a greaſy Heel.

Beat ſoft phial-glaſs, ſift it fine, and mix it with horſe turpentine and barley-meal for applying it.

To cure a cracked, greaſy Heel.

Apply a poultice made with boiled turneps or cabbage, or other kitchen greens; then ſqueeze out the water, and chop it in a wooden bowl to a maſh, with two or three ounces of butter; tie it very hot about the horſes heels, and when off,

wash it with hot water and give the following ball.

Take half an ounce of Ethiop's mineral, the ſame of ſulphur, the ſame of Diapenté; mix them into a ball with honey or treacle, and give it at night. In the morning give him warm water; and a day or two after take a pint of blood from his neck. The poultice muſt be continued every night, and the ball three times; that is, every third night, which will make a cure of him. Let him not ſweat, but give him a pint of warm ale after the ball.

A Farmer's Method to reduce a ſwelled Leg.

He boils a hayband in greaſy diſh-water, wherein bran had been boiled. This hayband he binds about the leg from bottom to top, and renews as he ſees occaſion. Thus many horſes have been cured.

How a Gentleman in Buckinghamſhire, cured his Horſe of greaſy Heels, when a Farrier could not.

This farrier had a great name for his ſkill in the country about him; and attempted to cure this horſe, by bleeding and rowelling, and did beſides all he could for about a year, yet made not a cure of him; but the horſe rather grew worſe and worſe, till a jockey in London gave him a receipt; by which he cured the horſe in three weeks, chiefly by ſalve and plaiſter.

A

A Race-horſe ſubject to cracked Heels.

Firſt they waſhed them with warm water, and when dry, they applied either cream, or neats foot oil.

Hoofs of Race-horſes preſerved in good Order.

At Newmarket, their ground is of a hard nature; and therefore, to prevent their horſes from foundering, and keeping their hoofs in good order, they melt roſin, tar, and train oil together, and rub it on them every day, and alſo on their hoofs when ſhod.

Mortimer's Way of curing a greaſy, cracked Heel.

Give him (ſays he) powder of brimſtone amongſt his oats; it will make his coat fine and his heels good; but if they are ſwelled, uſe the following.

Take ſoft ſoap and hog's lard, of each a like quantity; boil it, and put ſome horſe turpentine into it a little before it comes off the fire; cut away the hair, and ſpread it plaiſter-ways on flax. Apply it twice a day, till it runs very much, and give him a purge; and, if you will, you may give him a rowel in the cheſt.

The Management of a greaſy Heel.

Firſt clean it with hot ſoap water; after this, waſh with urine, which ſhould be done with

with a brush twice a day as long as you find occasion, keeping the hair cut as close as possible. This is far better than greasy water, which heats and confines the dirt. Mind also to keep the heels as dry as possible; for, for want of this, it in a great measure happens.

Cracked Heels.

After washing with hot urine, a ready application for this is, to mix soap with fresh butter, apply it when the heels are got dry.

A drying Water for greasy Heels.

Boil an ounce of verdigrease with two ounces of allum in two quarts of water; but it should be applied with caution.

Wharty or greasy Heels.

Quench a burning coal in verjuice and urine mixed. If warty or graped, dissolve vitriol in water, and apply it outwardly; and give liver of antimony internally.

Cracked Heels.

Though the cracks are as large as the thickness of a little finger, yet they will be cured, if beef suet is melted and applied.

Greasy

Greasy Heel.

Lime water is ſaid to do wonders in this caſe: If three quarters of an ounce of Roman vitriol is diſſolved in a pint of it, and mixed with train oil, powdered verdigreaſe, and oil of turpentine and ointment of marſh-mallows.

The Author's Plough and Cart-horſes cured of itching foul Heels.

My beſt draught-horſe was ſo troubled with itching, foul hind heels, that he kicked and ſtamped off many ſhoes in the ſtable. I cured him with only giving him about a pipeful of tobacco, Diapente, fennugreek and brimſtone powders, on which ſcalding water was poured.

This is a cheap and effectual cure: For the tobacco, though of the common ſort, dried up and allayed the itching humour, and the others ſweetened the blood; though I know ſeveral other are preſcribed: As an ointment made with half a pint of brandy, and a pound of honey, boiled in a glazed pot; then to add Venetian ſtorax, verdigreaſe, and nutgalls and white vitriol, all beaten to powder and ſifted, two ounces of each.

Pole-Evil cured by a Leiceſterſhire Horſe-doctor.

His method is not to cut much; but when he has cut, he mixes ſome calomel with Egyptian oint-

ointment. The ointment is ſoft enough of itſelf to mix with the colomel without being heated by the fire; then thruſt ſome of this mixture into the wound and ſtir about with your finger, that it may lie cloſe to the mouths of the pipes, and let it remain till it works itſelf out; repeat if occaſion, and waſh well with ſtrong brine; it is ſaid to cure in a fortnight. It may perhaps bring out a core; ſalt and chamber-lye muſt afterwards be applied.

Another.

This horſe was cut down almoſt to his ſkull; and the owner having ſalt boiled in chamber-lye to a very ſtrong brine, he firſt put in powdered lime, and then brine. This he repeated till the horſe was cured, and worked him all the while.

For the Farcy.

After an internal medicine is given, mix new lime with oyſter-ſhell powder as often as you ſee occaſion, and apply it.

Another for the ſame.

Take two pennyworth of flour of brimſtone, two pennyworth of powdered vitriol, and as much antimony; give them in a quart of ale three mornings together; miſs three, and then repeat.

And

And for an outward application, anoint with linſeed oil mixed with black ſoap.

Another.

Take half an ounce of Roman vitriol, boiled in a quart of chamber-lye, with two pennyworth of bole armoniac and a handful of rice. Repeat this remedy if occaſion requires; for it is ſaid to excel all other medicines whatſoever for a farcy. Some boil the ingredients in a quart of water, inſtead of chamber-lye, then ſtrain it and give it out of a horn. It preſently dries up humours, being an exceeding ſearcher.

For a Spavin or Splint.

Mix a little aqua fortis with oil of Origanum, dip a feather, or put a little of it on a rag; then apply it to the part, and it will eat off the ſpavin or ſplint; waſh the ſame with grounds of ſtrong drink boiled with ſoap, and lay on a plaiſter of oxycroceum, mixed with paracelſus, to ſtrengthen the part.

Farcy to cure by an outward Application.

As the farcy is better cured by the above internal remedy beyond all others whatſoever, the following one is as ſure an external one. And this is what Dr. Bracken has publiſhed in his firſt volume, page 283. which by ſome, is thought to be the beſt receipt in all his works, viz.

Take

Take Flanders oil of bays, one pound and half; oil of turpentine, two ounces; and quick-silver, four ounces. Mix the quick-silver and oil of turpentine well together; then add the oil of bays, which should be rubbed in for half an hour, or the particles of mercury will not be sufficiently divided.

Rub this ointment all over the horse in the Sun, if in Summer; but if in Winter, by a fire of straw all round the horse. Then cover him with mould bag for a few days, till the quick-silver is got into his blood. Do this once a week for three times, if the distemper is obstinately fixed, after which, let him have two or three purges in the intervals.

How Horses may be spoiled.

IF rid hard just on watering, it is enough to break his wind. Washing him in a pond while he sweats, or is very hot, may cause his legs to swell and settle the grease in them, or give him the farcy.

Of

Of Surfeits in Horses.

A Famous receipt directs to take bayberries, diapenté, roots of ariſtolochia of both ſorts, myrrh, ſhavings of ivory and hartſhorn, and the and the roots of gentian, of each two ounces; dry them gently, powder them finely, and keep the powder dry in a glaſs bottle, and in a dry place. Give three quarters of an ounce of this to a horſe in a quart of ſtrong beer, with half an ounce of London treacle, and a quarter of a pound of freſh butter, milk warm, out of a horn.

The Practice of an able Farmer to keep his Plough and Cart-Horſes in Health.

He gives half a ſpoonful of crude common antimony with one ſpoonful of brimſtone powder to five horſes as they are baited. This quantity he gives three times a day during the ſummer ſeaſon; but takes care the horſe does not ſtand ſtill at plough for fear of catching cold, and alſo clothes them as ſoon as they come into the ſtable; and all the reſt of the year, he gives as much fennugreek powder to one horſe as will lie on a ſhilling, in every ſerving of their manger-meat.

This

This creates a ſtomach, makes a horſe's coat fine, and ſweetens his blood.

A Farmer's Method to keep a Horſe in Health.

He gives each horſe a ſpoonful of ſalt in a pint of chamber-lye.

A Horſe cured of a Surfeit.

Take as much fennugreek, hempſeed, antimony and flour of brimſtone, as will lie in a cockle-ſhell: But the damage lies in people's giving too much of theſe, for then it may do more harm than good.

A Horſe cured of a Surfeit.

A farmer ventured to buy a horſe, that appeared by his coat to have been ſurfeited; upon which, he gave him one ounce of liver of antimony, at a time, in a maſh of bran, three mornings together; and it brought a fine coat on him, and made a perfect cure.

For a Horſe that has a bad Appetite.

A jockey told me, he gives ſalt amongſt his oats or hay; and thus has given his horſe half a peck a week, which makes him drink and recovers him.

To cure a ſick Horſe.

Give him ſome groundſell to eat. At firſt, begin with putting a little into his mouth; or it may be cut ſmall and given amongſt his manger-meat. It is a wild herb, and may be gathered almoſt all the year, eſpecially in corn fields. This is much in practice with the London coachmen.

To cure bloody Water.

Mix two ounces of Venice treacle with four ounces of honey, and four of fine ſugar; mix altogether in a mortar, with powdered anniſeeds, coriander and liquorice ſeeds, of each two ounces. Mix theſe in a quart of claret or October beer; keeping him ſtirred three hours before, and three afterwards. Keep him warm next day, bleed him; and the third day, inject the following cliſter.

Take two ounces of the ſcoria of liver of antimony in fine powder, and boil it in five pints of cow's milk whey; and as ſoon as the liquor begins to riſe in great bubbles, take it from the fire, and add to it a quarter of a pound of olive oil, and give the cliſter luke-warm.

Of Accidents in Horses.

For a Bone put out.

SOME ſwims a horſe for this to put the bone in it's place; when in the ſtable, put a wooden wedge between the toe and the ſhoe, of the breadth of ſix-pence on the contrary foot behind; mix brandy, ſoap, and ſtrong beer well together, and chafe it in with the hand on the part.

Another Way.

Tie the horſe's head down to the manger, and faſten a cord to the ſtiff leg, to draw his leg forward, ſo that the bone will come right by being helped with the hand. Keep it in this poſition exactly; and tie the other end of the cord to the rack, ſo that the horſe may not pull his leg back, for an hour or two, till after it has been ſettled and dreſſed. Then having melted pitch in a pot, dip a bit of rag tied to a ſtick, and anoint the ſtiff part with it the breadth of three or four inches, and the length of ten; and before the pitch cools, put on a piece of ſtrong canvas fit for the purpoſe, well warmed before the fire, that

that the bone may not ſlip out again. Obſerve alſo, that the plaiſter muſt not be laid on long-ways towards the foot and flank, but croſs-ways on the joint as it were about the thigh; for otherwiſe it cannot hold in the bone. Then on the plaiſter put on melted pitch, and flax on that; let the plaiſter remain till it falls off. But if the bone ſtill remains out, a rowel ſhould be put in a little below the ſtiff place; there to remain for 15 days, turned every day, and then heal the place with an ointment.

This malady happens to a horſe ſometimes by a ſtrain, or leaping, or a ſlip in the ſtable, or by a blow.

To ſtaunch or ſtop Blood.

Stop the wound up with the fluff or hair of a rabbit or hare, and hold it on with your hand, or otherwiſe bind it on; then burn the upper leather of an old ſhoe, and ſtrew the aſhes of it on the fluff, or better amongſt it, which let lie four and twenty hours, and it will anſwer the end.

Of Lice in Horses.

To kill Lice in Horſes.

THEY are bred for want of lying clean and neat, and by being kept poor. Rub ſome of the oil or ointment of Ruſſel on his rump, ſhoulder and neck; and it will do at once or twice uſing. Or, boil tobacco-ſtalks in chamber-lye, and waſh firſt, then apply the ointment.

Of Docking Colts,

A Gentleman has his colts docked at about a year old: For by this, he ſays, he will carry his tail the better without nicking, provided it is cut ſhort; and the tail will heal the ſooner, as the colt is growing. He ſhoes colts in their fore feet at two years old, and behind at three.

To

To cure a Manger, Rack-Straw, Collars and Harneſs, &c. of all Mangy Infection.

BOIL allum in old verjuice, and with a rag rub this liquor over all theſe, and the boards, and every thing elſe in the ſtable that may be tainted. This is ſo neceſſary to be done, that a ſecond infection may otherwiſe happen, even though the horſe is cured. This, no author that has wrote on horſes has publiſhed, as I know of, and ſhould never be omitted; for it is ſo catching a diſtemper, that a great country dealer, after his horſes has been ſet up on the road, when he comes home, rubs under his horſes manes a liquor, by way of preventing the mange, as it commonly begins firſt here.

Mange cured by a London Horſe-dealer.

This dealer aſſured me, that he takes this effectual method: He firſt gives the horſe flour of brimſtone three times; then boils tobacco powder or duſt with flour of brimſtone in chamberlye; and when off the fire, adds ſome oil of turpentine; and while it is very hot, takes a plaiſterer's

terer's bruſh, and dabs the liquor all over the horſe's body. Twice doing is a certain cure.

The Mange cured by a Gentleman's Groom.

He mixes, turmeric, fenugreek and liquorice powders; and if you will, he ſays, you may add ſome flour of brimſtone for an internal cure; and for an external one, make uſe of ointment of Ruſſel; or Dr. Dover's ſublimate water; either rubbed well all over the horſe's body once or more, will cure the mange; or if you will, you may add ſome butter of antimony for an external remedy, as this is a violent cauſtic.

Another Cure for the Mange.

Mix three ounces of quickſilver with half a pound of black ſoap for killing it. And after antimony, mixed with flour of brimſtone, has been given, anoint once in three days.

Another.

Scrub a mangy horſe with wire-points, and directly waſh the horſe's body with ſublimate water for a cure after brimſtone has been given in a due quantity.

Another Receipt for the Mange.

Mix verdigreaſe, vitriol, and ſome lime water, and apply it. As this malady commonly begins about

about the pole, it is called by ſome the Pole-Mange.

Of the Yellows and Staggers.

A Horſe recovered of the Staggers.

HE had ſeven rowells at once in him; he was tied to a ſwivel rope in a barn, and fed three weeks with milk porridge, and ale and bread in it, out of a horn, beſides maſhes of malt and bran, &c. and had a man ſat up with him every night. At laſt the maſter ſold him for 16l. They bled him behind, and made a ſlit in his forehead, wherein they put a clove of garlick, and gave him drinks.

This horſe was taken with the ſtaggers before they perceived any ſymptoms.

Mr. Mortimer's Account of the Yellows and Staggers.

He ſays, it comes ſometimes by foul blood; by turning a horſe to graſs while he is hot; by hard labour and other ill management. The ſigns are, dimneſs of ſight; yellow eyes and mouth; reeling and ſtaggering; refuſing drink as uſual; running his head into the litter, or againſt a board. He ſays, he ſhould be bled be-

behind, to draw the humour from his head; and make a ſlit in the middle of his forehead, where in ſhould be put a bit of dock-root, and a plaiſter of pitch over it. If it runs, he ſays, he will do well; if not, he will die.

Thus a horſe ſhews the beginning of this diſeaſe by ſeveral ſigns; looſing his appetite daily, and making water of a ſaffron colour, till he gets poorer and poorer; therefore when it is known, he immediately attempts the cure.

To ſweeten a Horſe's Blood for preventing the Yellows.

Take four ounces of anniſeeds, one of horſe-ſpice, half an ounce of diapente; and give thoſe mixed in a quart of ale, out of a horn.

A Farmer's Method to cure the Yellows or Staggers.

He puts a rowel in the horſe's breaſt, and another under his jaws; which with a drink or two, proves a cure, if taken in time.

A Drench for a Horſe that has the Yellows or Staggers.

Take a handful of rue, and as much ſouthern-wood, two heads of garlick maſhed, a handful of wood ſage, and boil theſe in two quarts of a ſmith's forge-water, till half is waſted; give a pint

pint of the liquor at a time out of a horn now and then.

For the Strangles.

Make a pint of milk warm, and put into it one ſpoonful of tar and two of treacle, mixed in a maſh of bran or water. It is a good, opening, agreeable medicine for this diſtemper; which is to a horſe, what the ſmall-pox is to a human body.

Another Receipt for the Strangles.

Take diapenté powder an ounce, ſaffron two drachms, Venice treacle one ounce; mix theſe in a pint of ſack. This is an excellent cordial compoſition for this, or any other diſorder in a horſe, where a ſweating cordial is neceſſary, for killing and driving out any noxious humour.

A Poultice to ſuppurate and cauſe a Diſcharge of the filthy Matter of the Strangles.

Boil rye flour and oatmeal, a quarter of a pound of each in a quart of milk gently, till thickiſh; then mix with the ſame four ounces of horſe turpentine diſſolved in the yolks of three eggs.

Of Purging Horses.

To ſtop Purging too much.

TAKE two ounces of bole armoniac, and a bit of whiting as big as a pullet's egg; beat them fine, and boil them in three pints of beer, with two or three ſlices of bread, ſweetened with ſugar; bleed 10 days after.

For a Horſe too much bound.

Mix ſoft ſoap about the bigneſs of a pullet's egg with ſtrong wort, and give it by way of a drink.

Another for a Horſe that is bound.

Boil fennel and dill ſeed, or the ſtalks of fennel and dill, with a quart of pale malt in the water that the horſe is to drink. If much bound, boil a handful of diapenté powder in the water alſo.

A Purge for a Horſe.

Mix diagrydium two drachms, with one ounce of aloes, and one ounce of cream of tartar, with 25 drops of oil of juniper; make it up with ſyrup

rup of buckthorn into two balls, and give the horſe. At giving each ball, pour down a quarter of a pint of ale with it.

Purge not a lean horſe no more than needs muſt; nor give a ſecond purge before the other is well worked off.

Another Purge.

Take one drachm of dragrydium, one ounce of diapenté, a tea ſpoonful of oil of anniſeeds; make all into a ball with treacle, rolled in liquorice powder, and give it the horſe; and let him have his water blood warm, with a little oatmeal ſtrewed over it.

GLANDERS.

How a Stable infected by a glandered Horſe may be cured in a ſhort Time.

DIſſolve allum in verjuice, the older it is the better; and with this liquor, waſh the manger, the rack-ſtaves, the ſides of walls or boards, harneſs, halters, and every think elſe in the ſtable. Repeat it if you think fit.

It is the beſt way I ever heard of.

FINIS.

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